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# THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

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NEW SKIRT

FOR 1866.

THE

Great Invention of the Age in Hoop Skirts

J. W. BRADLEY'S

NEW PATENT

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT.

THIS INVENTION CONSISTS of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic, and durable spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any Single Spring Skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any Lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a Silk or Muslin Dress.

A Lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterward willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses, and Young Ladies, they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2-ply double-twisted thread, and will wear twice as long as the single-yarn covering which is used on all Single-Steel Hoop Skirts. The three bottom rods on every Skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, etc., etc., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant Corded Tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most Graceful and Perfect Shape possible, and are unquestionably the Lightest, most Desirable, Comfortable, and Economical Skirt ever made.

For Sale in all first-class Stores in this City, and throughout the United States and Canadas, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies.

Merchants supplied by the Manufacturers, and by the Cincinnati and Louisville Jobbers.

Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic (or Double) Spring Skirt.

WESTS, BRADLEY, & CARY

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers,

Warehouse and Office

97 Chambers and 79 and 81 Reade st.

NEW YORK.

CAUTION.—Buyers of Duplex Skirts should examine the hoops to be sure they contain two springs. None other are genuine. Also, see that J. W. Bradley's name is on the waistband. ap29 dtm

A. V. DU PONT & CO.,

PROPRIETORS

OF THE

Louisville Paper Mill

AND

DEALERS IN PAPER OF ALL KINDS,

AGENTS FOR

DU PONT'S GUNPOWDER.

No. 136 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

KEEP constantly on hand a full supply of

PRINTING PAPER,
LETTER PAPER,
NOTE PAPER,
ENVELOPS,
GUNPOWDER,
SHOT, &c., &c.

PROPOSALS

FOR LEASING THE CONVICT LABOR OF THE STATE PENITENTIARY OF TENNESSEE.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received by the undersigned for leasing the Convict Labor of the State Penitentiary of Tennessee, till the 25th day of June proximo, for the period of four years from said date, with the preference in favor of the lessee for an additional four years over other bidders for new proposals at the end of the first four years, other things being equal. The lessee will be authorized to occupy and take charge of the shops and work-house in said Penitentiary, to put up such machinery as he may desire, and shall have the privilege of buying at cash prices as may be agreed upon, all the tools, fixtures, and materials on hand, both finished and unfinished, and shall also be bound to hire all the able convicts on hand, or that may hereafter come into said Penitentiary during his term of lease, excepting such as may be necessary to keep up the establishment. Said lessee shall treat those convicts with humanity and kindness, conforming to such rules, by-laws, and regulations as may be established by the Directors, and work them not exceeding ten hours per day. For each convict so employed the lessee shall pay into the State Treasury the price per day bid and accepted, to be made quarterly. He shall also give bond, with approved security, to the sum of fifty thousand dollars, payable to the State of Tennessee, for the faithful performance of the undertaking hereby imposed. The convicts will be provisioned and clothed by the State of Tennessee. The present number of convicts is two hundred and twenty, which number will probably be very largely increased at an early date. All communications may be sent to the Directors at either the City Hotel or at the Penitentiary.
SAM'L B. HARE,
A. B. SHANKLAND,
W. MILLS,
Directors of State Penitentiary, Tennessee.
Nashville, Tenn., May 24, 1866. may29 d1m

Louisville Medical (formerly Dr. Jones's) Dispensary,

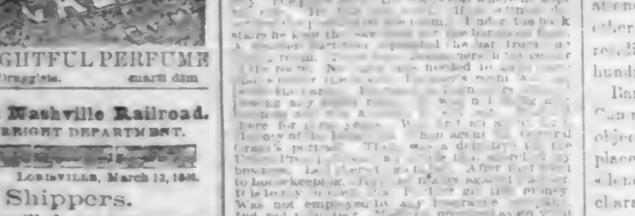
NO. 165 FIFTH STREET, COR. Court Place, between Market and Jefferson, for the cure of special diseases, Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Syphilis treated and cured with pleasant, reliable, and infallible remedies. Dr. WHITE, the world's renown on Syphilis, is ever ready to try his skill on the above diseases, which must and will yield to his remedies as by magic. A perfect cure guaranteed in every case.

Gonorrhea cured in a few days without the use of painful remedies. Recent cases of gonorrhea cured for $10. Recent cases of primary syphilis $20. And all chronic cases treated at the above low rates.

Medicines furnished in all cases. All business and correspondence strictly private. Seminal Debility, Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all troubles arising from self-abuse treated and permanently cured in a short time.

A plain sign will be found over the door. All communications by mail or otherwise should be addressed to "Louisville Medical Dispensary, 165 Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky."

Office hours between 8 A. M. and 9 P. M.
DR. A. B. WHITE,
Physician and Consulting Surgeon.



THIS DELIGHTFUL PERFUME is sold by all Druggists. march d3m

Louisville & Nashville Railroad.
GENERAL FREIGHT DEPARTMENT.
LOUISVILLE, March 13, 1866.

To Shippers.

FREIGHT will be received for Atlanta and all points South and further notice.
F. S. VAN ALSTINE,
Freight Agent.

FULTZ, JAMES, & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in best quality of

PITTSBURG COAL.

OFFICE Removed to Sixth street, west side, one door south of Market street. Orders by railroad. San country wagons solicited.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort R. R.

FROM MARCH 29, 1866, TRAINS will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Departures for Lexington, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.; Lagrange 5:25 P. M. Arrivals from Lexington, 10:25 A. M. and 7 P. M.; Lagrange 8:10 A. M.
R. Y. STEFFER, Gen. Tk't Ag't.
GILL, Superintendent.

To Capitalists and Lumbermen.

Valuable Tract of Timber Land for Sale.

5,000 ACRES in one body on the Clarion River, Clarion and Jefferson counties, State of Pennsylvania, containing at least one hundred million feet of Pine Timber, beside Oak, Chestnut, &c. To be sold at a bargain. Apply to B. A. MITCHELL, N. E. corner Fifth and Walnut streets, Philadelphia.

DENTAL NOTICE.

I HAVE removed my office to 175 FIFTH STREET, opposite the Cathedral, with Dr. J. F. Canine, until further notice.
W. H. GATES.

COTTON BUYERS' NOTICE.

THE REGULAR SALES OF COTTON at Auction at the Warehouse of Porters Fairfax & Co., will begin TUESDAY, April 3d, at 10 o'clock, and will be continued twice each week sale day being Tuesdays and Fridays.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

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Per week............25
Per quarter............$3 25
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Register your letters if you wish us to take the risk of the loss.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1866.

## The Trial of John Fachler for Arson.

This case came up Tuesday in the Police Court, Judge T. B. Cochran occupying the bench. The prosecution was conducted by W G Reaser and Col. Selby Harney, and the defense by Martin Bijur and L. A. Wood. The first witness called was Mr R. C. Schlich. He testified that he was called at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 14th of May, the date of the fire at the City Hotel, on Fourth street, near the river. He got there in a few minutes after being called, and found the whole building in a blaze. Had been through the house but a few weeks previous to the fire and thinks that the whole household property was not worth over $1,000, not over $1,500 at the utmost. Do not know how the fire started. The furniture was not worth over $1,200, exclusive of the bar and bar stores. Called there but a few days previous for the rent, which was only partly paid. There were twenty-two rooms in the house, all very cheaply furnished. The parlors were very ordinary. The piano was ten years old and was worthless. The carpets were all old. The rooms were not half furnished. But few of them had either bureaus, washstands or mirrors. Was told that the house was in wretched order by one of the boarders. Did not go into the cellar, nor do not know what the stock of cigars was worth. Do not know that Fachler paid $4,000 for the house. Heard so. Also heard that Fachler had bought out Mittel.

Francis Reichhaar sworn—Is the President of the [illegible]

Henry L. Stahl sworn—Is the Agent of the Hope Insurance Company. Fachler made an application on the 24th of March to insure his property. [illegible]

J. C. Weatherly sworn—Is agent of the Hope Insurance Company. Am not personally acquainted with Fachler. Recognize the application and remember the policy issued for $3,000. [illegible]

Here the court adjourned for dinner.

After dinner the first witness was

Mr. D. G. Bligh sworn—Is the Vice-President of the Hope Insurance Company. Knew Fachler by sight. [illegible]

J. H. Harris, sworn—was acquainted with the property [illegible]

Here the Court adjourned till 9½ Wednesday morning.

THE CROPS.—The monthly report of the Department of Agriculture is published. The apprehensions of a scarcity of crops, which might threaten compulsory economy of consumption, or warrant extraordinary prices, are groundless. From an actual analysis of statistical returns, with due regard to the usual average produce and present loss of each State, the prospect, on the first of June, was seven-tenths of a crop. With favorable weather and absence from casualties before harvesting, the indications point to three-fourths of an average. The total yield of wheat in Ohio and Indiana appears to have suffered most from winter killing. A prospect for 34 per cent of a crop of winter wheat in Indiana is sufficiently discouraging. An increase of four-tenths of the average growth of spring wheat will afford some relief, and ought to bring up the average to half a crop. Ohio is reported at four-tenths for winter wheat, with two and a half tenths more for spring wheat than usual. A very little better prospect for winter wheat than Indiana, and not quite so large an increase of spring wheat, will give about the same result—half an average crop. Illinois, now our greatest wheat-growing State, promises seven-tenths of a crop of winter wheat.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

A survey has been made for a railroad from Northampton to South Adams, Massachusetts.

The Empress of the French wears spurs when riding. Her horse is trained to their use.

The New York Directory this year contains 176,511 names, an increase of 10,367 over last year.

The Republicans have nominated for Congress Hon. Henry Price in the Second Iowa District, and General Grover in the Fourth Indiana District.

Rhode Island has nine hundred justices of the peace, which a cotemporary declares is fully seven hundred more than there is any need of.

There are, on the average, four or five thousand prosperous Americans temporarily or permanently residing in England.

Rents and board at Newport are lower this year than last, and the tide of travel thitherward is quite brisk.

Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., is hereafter to discharge the duties appertaining to the professorship of Didactic Theology in the Theological Department of Yale College.

A prize of 50,000 francs is offered by the French government for the discovery of the most important application of the voltaic pile to industrial and scientific purposes. Competition is offered to all nations, and the claims will be examined in five years.

The most extensive piece of work ever done by the Water Department of Philadelphia is now in progress. Workmen are now engaged in connecting the forty-eight inch water main laid from Fairmount water-works to Corinthian avenue with the turbine wheels.

A "millionaire" advertises to the following effect in La Patrie: "A foreign gentleman, elderly but millionaire, and the owner of mines, desires to marry a young French orphan (or even a natural child), free from every natural family tie and completely without fortune.

The number of persons admitted to the British Museum shows a continual decrease. In 1865 the number was 370,000, or nearly 170,000 fewer than in 1859. The decrease in the number of visits to the reading-room within the same period has been not less extraordinary.

The Southwestern (England) Railway Company possesses a monster engine, named the Colossus. It has been built to draw a train of eighty loaded wagons eighty miles in three hours, each wagon weighing about ten tons. It can drag nearly one thousand tons from London to Southampton with almost the speed of a bird flying.

The following is an easy method of detecting whether the red color of wine is artificial or otherwise: A small piece of bread or of sponge which has been well washed is dipped into the wine and then placed in water. If the color is artificial the water will be at once colored; otherwise the color will not be apparent for half an hour.

A family fete of great rarity has been celebrated at Olmutz, Moravia, in honor of M. Wisgrill, a landed proprietor, and his wife, whose united ages amounted to just 200 years, the husband being 103 and the wife 97. They were married on May 25, 1791, and celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of their union.

The Presby House, at Bradford, N. H., is situated in a region prolific with trout and pickerel, within a short ride of the famous Mineral Springs and of Lake Sunapee. And between the hours of the rising and setting sun a visit may be made to the summit of Kearsarge, where the eye meets a grand panorama of the ranges of the White and Green Mountains, hill, vale, plain, lake, and river, interspersed with villages, hamlets, and spires.

The London Art Journal says: "A gentleman met an old friend the other day in Grosvenor square, and inquired of him as to his health. 'Oh,' said he in reply, 'I am getting quite feeble and broken down with age, last year I could walk entirely round the square, but now I can only walk half way round.' 'You walk back again, of course?' was the question. 'Oh, yes.' 'Explain the difference' was the request of the mathematically minded friend."

The lands along Oil Creek are estimated at *bona fide* cash value of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Many portions of these lands have been sold at prices that would bring the whole at the same rate to this sum in the aggregate. The distance is but little over fifteen miles and the valley narrow throughout its entire extent, so that an idea can be readily formed of the immense wealth contained in its bosom.

The Montreal Gazette thinks that instances of longevity are by no means rare in Canada, the climate, notwithstanding its extreme changes, being very favorable to the prolongation of life. Mr. Pierre Lacomsiere, of Riviere du Loup, (*en haut*) died a few days ago at the age of ninety-nine; his brother Claude, three years ago, at one hundred and two, and last fall another person named Fre. Pepin, a farmer, residing at St. Louis, at the age of one hundred and four.

Barnum has purchased the late Gordon Cumming's collection of natural history objects. At the sale which recently took place in London, Mr. Barnum's agents silenced all opposition by the decided character of their biddings, and secured not only the grand panorama, which brought before the spectator the scenes and adventures through which the traveler passed, but all the great gems of the collection. A large skull of an elephant and the great ivory tusks realized one hundred guineas, while lions' skulls and other osteological specimens produced large sums.

By command of the Queen, a State Ball was recently given at Buckingham Palace, to which a party of upward of 1,700 were invited. Besides the Prince and Princess of Wales and others of the royal blood, it was attended by the following long-named dignitaries: Princess Kotchowbey, Prince and Princess Dimtry Soltykoff, Prince Jean Troubetskoy, Eleonore Sayn-Wittgenstein-Sayn, M. Andre Belonkha Kokhanowsky, his Highness Datu Tummongong Abubakar Sri, Maharajah of Johore, Unkoo Mahomed Hadji (his cousin), Bantara Gaffir (his private secretary), the Chinese Commissioner Pin-Ta-Chun, Kwang-Ying, Fungh-Yih, Tih-Ming, Yen-Hwng, and the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

A cherry-stone was recently sold at Paris for $200. A charge of cavalry, plainly seen with a microscope, was engraved upon it.

Ivory grows scarcer every year. Sheffield, England, annually and alone uses up the product of 20,000 elephants.

Mr. Henry Yates Thompson, the generous young Englishman who, moved by the interest excited in a visit to this country several years ago, offered to endow a lectureship at the Cambridge (English) University on American affairs, is named as a candidate for the British Parliament.

There is a desire manifested to underrate the powers of Austria. Six hundred thousand men is the number assigned to her, but the perusal of the minute details in the Prussian papers—certainly not likely to err on the side of the excess—shows that Austria can really put nine hundred thousand men in the field. In comparison with France or Prussia, she has a very warlike population, ready to fight, and easily raised.

There are two millions of acres planted with grape-vines in the United States, and the wine finds a quick market at from two to six dollars per gallon.

The grain-dealers of New York took advantage of the closing of the Erie canal by charging extra prices for corn and other provisions.

O'Mahoney is figuratively called, by some who have examined his books, a most "unaccountable" man.

"Shall I cut this mutton saddlewise?" said a gentleman. "No," said one of his guests, "cut it bridlewise, for then I may chance to get a bit in my mouth."

The Louisiana planters, who have suffered severely from floods and storms, are now afflicted by a visitation of ravenous grasshoppers, which devour the crops.

A pet bear got loose in Worcester a day or two ago and created no little trepidation among the residents of that city. After he was secured, no one could be found who had felt afraid.

George Simpson, a cholera victim in New York, is said to have been drinking all day, ate a couple of pig's feet in the evening, went home drunk, and smoked an hour before going to bed—regularly got up for the occasion.

Gold speculators have invaded the vestibule and bar-room of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and notwithstanding the proprietors have put up a notice requesting gentlemen not to buy or sell stocks on the premises, millions of dollars change hands some nights.

They do things in a hurry in California, as witness the following programme of a "pleasant little affair:" San Juan Nevada stage robbed at 5 A. M. of $3,000; reward offered at 7 A. M.; coroner's inquest at 3 P. M.; funeral of the thieves at 6 P. M.

## Withdrawal of the French Troops from Mexico—Dispatch from Mr. Bigelow, United States Minister at Paris.

The President, in further answer to the recent resolutions of the Senate and House of Representatives, requesting information in regard to the employment of European troops in Mexico, has transmitted to Congress the following dispatch from Mr Bigelow to Mr. Seward:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, }
PARIS, June 4, 1866. }

SIR: I waited upon His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs, on Saturday last, in pursuance of a previous appointment, to confer with him upon the subject-matter of your instructions, No. 459, marked "Confidential." As he had already been apprised of the contents of that dispatch through the French Minister residing at Washington, I was spared the necessity of restating them. He said that the Imperial Government proclaimed its intention to retire from Mexico, because it suited its convenience and interests to retire, and for no other reason. When it announced formally not merely to the United States, but to all the world, that the army would be withdrawn from Mexico within a specified term, he thought it would be deemed sufficient. The Government made its declaration in good faith, and means to keep it. It means to withdraw its army within the time prescribed, and it does not intend to take one or two hundred in the first detachment and one or two hundred more in the second, leaving the great body of them till the last, though it had not deemed it necessary to specify with minuteness details of this kind, which depend upon hygienic and climatic considerations, of which it was the best and the only competent judge. This his Excellency said he wished I would say to our Government. I asked his Excellency if I had ever intimated to him, whether in writing or orally, any suspicion of the Emperor's intention to withdraw his army from Mexico in unequal portions. He replied that I had not. I then asked him if any other person authorized to speak in the name of my Government had done so. He said no, but he had read imputations of that kind in one of our papers. I replied in substance that the press was a law unto itself, and that we had better not accept it as a law unto us; and, as he asked to communicate to my Government a formal answer to what sounded like an accusation of insincerity and bad faith on the part of the Emperor, I wanted his authority for stating that no such accusation had reached him through any official channel. He replied that he only had read it in a newspaper. I then went on to say that the purpose of your instruction, as I understood it, was simply to obtain an explanation, which was sure to be required of you, of the shipment in France of large bodies of troops to Mexico after the purpose to withdraw her whole army had been officially proclaimed. To this his Excellency replied that since seeing me he had gotten from the colleagues of the Marine and War Departments information to the purport that no troops belonging to the Corps Expeditionnaire had been sent to Mexico this year unless for the sake of partly replacing soldiers missing, but at any rate without augmentation of the number of standing troops; that the shipment of troops referred to in the public prints and in your dispatch was most likely that made in the transport Rhone about the beginning of the year; that this Rhone touched at Martinique, but not at St Thomas, as was stated; that she carried 916 and not 1,200 soldiers; that they belonged to the Foreign Legion and not to the Expeditionary Corps; that they consisted of troops which had been waiting transportation a long time in France and in Algeria to join their regiments; that no new troops had been enrolled for the Foreign Legion since the Emperor proclaimed his purpose to withdraw his flag from Mexico, and that no more for what he knew were intended to be enrolled. In regard to the shipment of troops from Austria, he said that that was an affair entirely between that government and the Mexican, with which France had nothing to do; that since I had spoken to him upon the subject, he had verified his own convictions by a reference to the Ministers of War and Marine, and had ascertained that no engagements of any sort had been entered into by either for the enrollment or transportation of troops from Austria to Mexico. He went on further to say that it was the intention of the Government to withdraw the army entirely from Mexico within the time specified in his dispatch to you, at the very latest—sooner if climate and other important considerations permitted; and it was not its intention to replace them with other troops from any quarter. At the conclusion of a long conversation, of which I have given the important results, I expressed my satisfaction with his Excellency's explanations, and the pleasure I should have in communicating them to my Government. This dispatch has been submitted to M. Drouyn de l'Huys, and the foregoing version of the results of our conversation has been approved by him.

I am, sir, with very great respect, your obedient servant, JOHN BIGELOW.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

## REV. STUART ROBINSON.

### The Loss of his "Political Bearings"—A Card Concerning "My Forthcoming Book"—His Lofty Conceptions of "Impertinence" and "Slang"—A Letter from "Over the Border"—Inconsistencies Still More Glaring—The Administration and Federal Powers Denounced Through the Lottery Office of the Five-points—Falsehoods against Mr. Chase—"The Declaration and Testimony"—Robinson and Wilson—Pikes, Axes, and Tomahawks versus Guns—Unblushing Hypocrisy Screening Itself Behind the Cloak of Sincerity for the Purpose of Deceiving the People.

NUMBER THREE.

*To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:*

GENTLEMEN: It is a source of profound regret to find from the perusal of a puerile and pointless card, which appeared in the Courier of yesterday, that the gentleman whom we have had under consideration in our two previous letters should have evinced a silliness in his choice of language and a weakness of caliber which we would heretofore have been unwilling to ascribe to him. The Reverend gentleman's lofty ideas of himself induces him with a degree of inflated pomposity that he seems to think cannot be punctured, to regard it 'impertinence' to bring *him* before the public, where he has been thrusting himself most mischievously for years past, though a great part of the time at a safe distance from danger. The remarks of the gentleman concerning "slang" and "scribbler," words which he repeats a number of times in his short card, are absolutely little, and only worthy the columns of a village newspaper, as applied between two rival candidates for sophomore honors, or two zealous aspirants for the office of constable. The gentleman's arrogant card, containing more of egotism and vanity and less of sense and refutation than is usually compressed within the limits of the same space, shall not deter your 'anonymous scribbler' from pursuing the exposure of the well-disguised schemes of the agitator and his friends to divide the church upon political issues with reference to political aims and purposes. With reference to his sermon on last Sunday, it was regarded by the Union persons who heard it as a State Rights sermon, ignoring all centralized powers, and denying all allegiance save that which pertained to States, communities, and individuals. He says that it was preached from the printed proof-sheets of his "forthcoming book." What of that? Because it is printed in proof-sheets, were its features or mischievous tendencies in application to the present state of affairs altered? Its having been previously prepared and printed only shows its object is not only to have political effect at the present time but that it is designed to influence, in so far as possible, the results of *all* State elections. That it was prepared and matured, digested and printed, and then preached, only shows the design of mischief, more premeditated and culpable, than we were at first inclined to suppose. One sentence of the card is worthy of notice. He says: 'I having lost all the political bearings during *my* long absence, and having been overwhelmed with *my* personal and official duties since *my* return. *I* have not been able to find out which is *my* party, or for whom *I* ought to vote; nor do *I* expect to vote for anybody." This assurance, made with a seven-times repetition of the personal pronoun "I" and "my," will doubtless be a sad disappointment to the many aspirants for office expecting the vote of the distinguished gentleman! In the loss of his "political bearings," the gentleman, with the meekness of Moses, would insinuate that he eschews politics, when it is a notorious fact that he has thrust himself continually before the public with his views and dogmas through the columns of the most virulent political and partisan papers of the country for four years past, and these papers, too, have been uniformly of a class uncompromising in their hostility to the General Government, and unflinchingly identified with the interests of the rebellion—papers that have taken up his productions with the highest degree of gusto and relish and circulated them assiduously, as every one knows, for political effect and for the purpose of bolstering up the tottering cause of secession, his proclivities and sympathies with which it is utterly useless for Mr R. to deny. If he had been so exclusively a man of God and clothed entirely in apostolic robes, why were not his appeals and productions first brought to the public eye through the religious papers with which our enlightened country teems? To say that his continual appearance before the public through political papers, and rebel papers at that, has been exclusively to promote the cause of religion and the Church, is positive and absolute nonsense. If his mission be that of an Evangelist, and his teachings peace and good will, why has he sought the most inflammatory and restive mediums of the country through which to proclaim that mission and to announce those teachings? Who would expect the first appearance of the sermon on the Mount through the columns of the New York News, the chief lottery office of the Five Points? But he and his coadjutors have at no time deny it as they may, failed to have, in their schismatic and persistent labors, the ulterior objects of political ends and aims in view, and none know it better than themselves and the press, whose aid, comfort, and sympathies they have sought and are still seeking.

We showed yesterday that his schism with the church originated in his rebellion against the higher authority of the General Assembly, based upon the action of the Assembly, recommending adhesion on the part of the members of the church to the General Government. Ever since that time, the schism has been widening with acrimonious intensity, and the hostility to the Government deepening, and the political effects increasing in a proportionate ratio.

After having seen his country engulfed in the maelstrom of secession, to which he had given all his influence, Mr. R. went to Canada, whether to avoid damaging personal consequences, or to relieve the qualms of a conscience stricken with the horrific results of the mischief he had helped to make, the gentleman must say himself. While at Toronto, in Canada, in January, 1865, at a time when his Government at home was putting forth her most giant energies to bring the war to a close, he found his "political bearings," which "bearings" are clearly indicated in a highly inflammatory letter directed to Mr Lincoln through the columns of the New York News, the most pestilent and virulent rebel paper in the United States, the principal features of which letter are abuse of the Administration, denunciation of our military commanders, and bitter animadversions upon political men and their acts. Who, at this day, with this letter before him, could possibly, if he were to try, suppose that Mr. Robinson wrote the letter at such a time to Ben. Wood's New York News—to this red rebel and unscrupulous lottery-gambler of the Five Points—for the purpose of promoting the interests of the church and the advancement of religion? In keeping with each and every development of the whole schism, it was written for political effect and political effect alone. There is not a word of gospel or gospel-teaching in it, nor would any one even now—though many of the partisan asperities of the times have been mellowed—ever think of going to the New York News for gospel-teaching, for church interests, or Christian consolation, these are blank tickets in that lottery. We propose culling a few extracts from this letter, simply as showing the "political bearing" of the gentleman at the time. Here is one:

"Let me cite the imprisonment, impoverishment, and banishment, practically, of more Protestant ministers in the border States during your administration than all that tyrant Stuarts ever banished from their livings for nonconformity; the blasphemous insolence of the Rosecrans oath as a qualification for sitting in a church council and his military deputies, as Daniel's "abomination of desolation—standing where it ought not," placing themselves side by side with clerks of church courts to organize spiritual "Rump Parliaments;" the case of "Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites" armed with your military authority to rob church clerks of their records in Kentucky, and to condemn and crucify beloved pastors, by tearing them from their flocks, in Missouri; the case of your vulgar military upstarts forcing their loathesome liturgies upon Christian ministers and worshipers, and condemning the devoted Armstrongs and Wingfields with hundreds whom they represent to every ignominy and torture; now in the way of bodily labor and suffering in street sweeping, or now, worse still, the mental torture of listening, in enforced silence, to the logical thimble-rigging of your Butlers and Wildes, garnished with their coarse, codfish sentimentalism and self-exalting patriotism; or now, still worse than all, the agonies of a reverent spirit and delicate conscience compelled to accept in silence the blasphemous 'might makes right' dogmas of their Yankee ethics and hellish theology."

There is not much Gospel in that. But here is another:

"From the foundation of the Government, as you well know, a political party, and that generally the dominant party, have construed the Constitution as a bond between sovereign States; but these politico-ecclesiastical utterances and acts, expressly or by implication, adjudge the Constitution to bind the people into one consolidated State. This dominant political party have always held the allegiance of the citizen to be due primarily to his State, and *through* the State to the General Government; but these ecclesiastical jurists declare it is due directly to the General Government—some of them that it '*is due under God only to the present Administration.*' The dominant political party—at least, a large section of it—have held that a Union of the States cannot be *coerced*, nor is such coercion consistent with the solemn covenants of the Constitution, but these political ecclesiastics, one and all, declare this *coercion* to be a duty of the highest and most solemn obligation to God."

Notwithstanding assertions to the contrary, there is an evident intention of political effect in the above.

Now look at this, and bear in mind that the writer is addressing the President:

"Hence, it is also charged that every department of your administration has caught the inspiration of this policy of governing by deception. That your Foreign Secretary has been 'making history' of current events for foreign countries on such a scale of deception as to have made American, like Chinese, diplomatic statements a scoff and derision; that your War Secretary, seizing and appropriating the telegraph to make current history for the people at home, plays upon popular credulity in a manner which would cause the Chinese to stare, and the author of the veritable Baron Trenck or Baron Munchausen to wonder. That your Financial Secretary moves the wires for the depletion of the pockets of the masses and the impletion of the pockets of the favored few, with all the treacherous secrecy, dissembling, and falsehood of the gambling hell. That religious journalism, imposing upon the popular confidence in statements from such sources, sedulously gathers and circulates with its indorsement the stories hardest of belief. That the pulpit assumes them as the foundation of its homilies on the times, on the situation, and on the providence of God. And, at your suggestion, from time to time, when the success of the deception is specially important to your measures, the ministers of religion, under the guise of prayer, tell the story to God, in the presence of the people, as assurance to them of its truth."

And again at this:

"So again with the popular conception of your administration as signalized by its faithlessness to pledges and solemn constitutional covenants. It is widely held that your only conquests in this war have been the now plundered and desolated Border States of the Union whom you seduced into subjection by solemn pledges never kept, and purposes solemnly avowed, the direct contrary of which have been executed."

Becoming more and more vindictive in his bitter assaults upon the Administration, to whose head he has the effrontery to address such language, he proceeds in the following strain:

"Multitudes of the people at home and most of the civilized world abroad regard your administration as signalized also by its unprecedented ferocity and bloodthirst in the conduct of the war. Making all due allowance for the party spirit that may have exaggerated the effects connected with the supplanting of the McClellans, Buells, and other representatives of a civilized and manly warfare, by the Fairsides, Butlers, Hunters, and a hundred other representatives of a barbarous and cowardly warfare, till the moral sentiment of the world, independent of partisan feeling, has been grossly outraged. I spare you and myself the painful recital of the atrocities of your Butlers, Turchins, McNeils, and their large class; of cruel outrage upon helpless non-combatants—even old men, ministers of religion, women, and children; of Shenandoah devastations; of Georgia deportations of women and children by the thousand, in cattle trains, to be thrown out hundreds of miles from home, breadless and shelterless, to perish of disease and want under an August sun; of universal robbery of private dwellings, and ruthless plunder of everything beautiful, tasteful, or sacred in Southern homes; of Northern Christians fed at their gatherings on the Sabbath with sermons stolen from stolen libraries, and at their fashionable gatherings, dancing in finery stolen from their Southern sisters, amid stolen parlor ornaments, upon stolen carpets, to the music of stolen pianos."

As "falsehood" seems to be a favorite word, and as many allege a favorite weapon with the Reverend gentleman, we will now go back a little in this precious document, and show that a very gross one was uttered either ignorantly or maliciously by him against Mr Chase, Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. It will be seen that this Hercules steps upon the boards of debate with stentor tongue and battle-axe, that raves and hits at Presidents, Administrations, and Supreme Courts, demolishing the one and complacently shutting the doors of the other with as much ease as he defies the acts of a General Assembly.

This brings us to the allusion to Mr. Chase, every word of which is a falsehood, though probably not intentionally so on the part of the gentleman (we like to be generous) at the time he gave it circulation. To Mr. Lincoln he says:

"You have recently put at the head of the Supreme Court, chief interpreter of the Constitution, the committeeman of the Buffalo Convention in 1843—long before the days of 'military necessity' and 'slavery aggression'—who reported the monstrous resolve:

"'That we regard and treat the third clause of that instrument [the Constitution], whenever applied in the case of a fugitive slave, as *utterly null and void*, and consequently as forming no part of the Constitution of the United States, *whenever we are called upon as sworn to support it.*'"

Now the fact is, Mr. Chase never reported this resolution which gave Mr R. such high umbrage, as he will discover by furbishing up his erudition and referring to the proper sources of evidence. The charge of its authorship was made through the rebel newspapers against Mr. Chase, and that was confirmation strong as holy writ for the learned gentleman.

But one other point remains to be considered in this remarkable document, and we will have done with the gentleman's political productions from over the border.

Just before he closes the letter, he gives utterence to the following remarkable sentence, which may be regarded as the key-note to his subsequent course. He says:

"Whether I should labor hereafter in assisting them [the ministry] in this struggle on the ecclesiastical side, or, forbidden to do that, devote myself to the assault on the same great heresies on the political side, through the secular press, is not yet clear to me."

As to the nature of his labors, it is evident that the matter has since been made "clear"—as the "secular press" on "the political side" has been his chosen avenue of proclaiming and circulating his peculiar views, schisms, and dogmas, with the same ends in view—that of political effect—he had when writing the letter just referred to to the New York News.

We now pass to the consideration of other parts of our subject, and will refer to the "Declaration and Testimony" adopted by Mr. Robinson, Dr. Wilson, and their schismatic friends, in September, 1865, and which was condemned by the Presbyterian Church proper, exclusive of the schismists. This Declaration and Testimony is lengthy and elaborate, and was prepared for the most part, if not entirely, by Dr. Wilson. It testifies, among a long series of testifications, against the doctrine that the Church owes any sort of allegiance to human rulers or human governments. Among the numerous reasons assigned for these testifications against the actions of the church proper was one to the effect that such actions were contrary to the Word of God, and subversive of its supreme authority, etc. Appended to the Declaration and Testimony, and the reasons assigned for adopting them, there is quite a lengthy and systematic plan of action proposed. These two extracts furnish a part of the proposed plan:

"That we will not sustain, or execute, or in any manner assist in the execution of the orders, passed at the last two Assemblies on the subject of slavery and loyalty; and with reference to the conducting of missions in the Southern States; and with regard to the ministers, members, and churches in the seceded and border States.

* * * * *

"We recommend that all Ministers, Elders, Church Sessions, Presbyteries, and Synods who approve of this Declaration and Testimony, give their public adherence thereto in such manner as they shall prefer, and communicate their names, and when a Church court, a copy of their adhering act."

This declaration and testimony, with the reasons and plan of action, was signed by quite a number of the dissentient ministers, SAMUEL R. WILSON and STUART ROBINSON being of the number, and was published in supplementary form to the Free Christian Commonwealth in Louisville, on the 21st of September, 1865, with Mr. Robinson's unqualified approval. Thus, from the commencement of the schism, in 1861, growing out of the long-established usages of the Presbyterian Church to recommend allegiance to the Government in troublous times, till 1865, the disorganizers had been at work persistently, till they had finally arrived at and adopted a plan of concerted action. Now, we wish it borne in mind that Samuel R. Wilson and Stuart Robinson signed this Testimony and Declaration, and that they have been harmoniously working in the same harness. They are the chief as they were the original schismists. The views of the one have been regarded as the views of the other. Let us see how Mr. Wilson, whose name stands with that of Stuart Robinson to the Declaration and other dissentient documents, stood in the time of our troubles, and it will be readily seen that politics—that rebellion and not religion—formed the motive power of the whole distracting schism. Early in June, 1865, the General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church met in Pittsburg. During the deliberations, the following resolution was offered:

"*Resolved*, That no missionaries be appointed by the Board, except those giving satisfactory evidence of loyalty to the National Government, and cordial sympathy with the Presbyterian Church in her testimony on Doctrine, Loyalty, and Freedom."

Dr. S. R. Wilson, then a minister in this city and then as now siding with Stuart Robinson, was in attendance on the Assembly. This loyal resolution at once excited his indignation, and he arose before the Assembly and delivered himself of the following treasonable utterances, which were published in the Louisville Democrat of June 11, 1865. Said Mr. Wilson:

"Public spirit will not have reached the height which the exigency demands until we have relinquished all fastidious notions of military etiquette, and have come to the point of expelling the enemy by any and every means that God has put in our power. We are not fighting for military glory; we are fighting for a home and for a national existence. We are not aiming to display our skill in tactics and generalship, we are aiming to show ourselves a free people, worthy to possess and able to defend the institutions of our fathers. What signifies it to us how the foe is vanquished provided it is done? Because we have not weapons of the most approved workmanship, are we to sit still and see our soil overrun and our wives and children driven from their homes, while we have in our hands other weapons that can equally do the work of death? Are we to perish if we cannot conquer by the technical rules of scientific warfare? Are we to sacrifice our country to military punctilio? The thought is monstrous. We must be prepared to extemporize expedients. We must cease to be chary either about our weapons or the means of using them.

"The end is to drive back our foes. If we cannot procure the best rifles, let us put up with the common guns of the country; if they cannot be had, with pikes and axes and tomahawks, anything that will do the work of death is an effective instrument in a brave man's hand. We should be ready for the regular battle or the partisan skirmish. If we are too weak to stand an engagement in the open field, we can waylay the foe and harass and annoy him. We must prepare ourselves for a guerrilla war. The enemy must be conquered, and any method by which we can honorably do it must be resorted to. This is the kind of spirit which we want to see aroused among our people. If we cannot meet the enemy in the plain, we must betake ourselves to the swamps and the mountains, from whence we can pounce upon him at an unexpected moment. We must imitate the prowess of such patriots as Marion, Sumter and Davie."

Such were the views of the reputed author of the dissentient Declaration and Testimony to which is appended in unqualified indorsement the name of Stuart Robinson, and such no doubt were, and are still, the views of that gentleman himself, whose whole course in this matter, like that of his friend and co-worker, Mr Wilson, has been actuated by political and not religious motives. Thus the signers, the framers of these dissentient documents, would, with "axes," "pikes," and "tomahawks" (Indian style), drive out the invaders, the "foes," the Federal soldiers. These are the men who, now that they have been thwarted in the fight, would now in their allegiance and with professions of sincerity, too thinly cloaked however to conceal the hypocritical deformities beyond, would labor to divide our church denominations upon an assumed pretext that they had transcended the limits of church authority in recommending loyalty to the members for the purpose of securing a political advantage in the State. See to it, people of Kentucky, that they be as signally defeated in this nefarious design as were their armed legions in the field of open and more honorable fight. HARMONY.

Gen. Longstreet was recently serenaded in Natchitoches, where he was on business. In acknowledgment he said:

"I have no platform on which to address you. If I approach Mr. Johnson, I am called a traitor; if toward the radicals, I am called a rebel, therefore, I must be content to remain on the fence. I thank you, gentlemen, for your sweet music, and you, Mr. Orator, for the distinguished compliment you have paid me, and the names of those noble patriots who have fallen for their country. We will ever cherish their memory with honor and pride.

"I am, gentlemen, but an humble citizen—in fact, only a prisoner of war on parole—and must be content with only looking at the changes that are now taking place in our land, and my voice must restrain itself until such time as when we will once more enjoy those rights and privileges as of yore. Again, gentlemen, allow me to thank you for the honor you have paid me, which, I assure you, is duly appreciated."

## LETTER FROM LEBANON.

LEBANON, KY., June 26, 1866.

*To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:*

The exhibitions of the different schools in Central Kentucky keep our citizens constantly moving. During the past two weeks, our trains have been thoroughly crowded, and the pockets of doting papas pretty thoroughly drained. It is a matter of some surprise to many to see the amount of money spent, we may say universally, upon the persons of the youths of our country at these exhibitions. Being a little curious to know the amount used in purchasing clothing, useful only at these exhibitions, we pencilled out the following conclusion from our own experience:

In the Fourth Congressional District of Kentucky, composed of fourteen counties, there are about two thousand boarding students—one-half girls. The actual cost of a "rig" for a girl is, at the *lowest* price, fifty dollars. Thus, we have fifty thousand dollars spent on our daughters, merely to exhibit them to admiring friends for one day! Our sons cost us about twenty five dollars each, or we pay out for the pleasure of seeing them deliver a pretty oration in broadcloth twenty-five thousand dollars! Add to this seventy-five thousand dollars, the cost of dresses that fond mammas must have to wear to the exhibition, the new bonnet that Pattie must purchase, and other incidental expenditures made necessary by the exhibition, and we will have the snug little sum of one hundred thousand dollars spent in our Congressional District! We believe in exhibitions, but earnestly wish that some sensible teacher would prescribe calico dresses and linen suits for these occasions, and thus save much of this enormous expenditure and profitless display! The truth is, as a general thing, fathers are deceived by this studied display into believing that their children have been thoroughly educated, whereas *they* have only been taught the art of spending money.

PERSONAL.

Our citizens are very much exercised over the prospect of losing that most estimable gentleman and affable conductor, Capt. William S. Knox, who has been conductor on the Lebanon train for nearly ten years. They have become so thoroughly accustomed to him, and have so often experienced his kindness that they can but feel that they lose an accommodating friend and a most reliable public servant. He has been thrown in constant contact with all classes of people during the time that he has served us, and has never yet failed, by his unaffected kindness, to elicit the thanks of all whom he has met. He is the particular favorite of our ladies—ever obliging them, never offending. During the war, he successfully conducted our trains through a country constantly occupied by guerrillas, and during a time when his life was in imminent danger. His unflinching loyalty secured for him the hatred of prowling robbers—a hatred duly reciprocated by him. We hear here that he is to go to Minnesota, but hope that he will consult the wishes of the people and the interest of the railroad company, and not leave us. Our merchants, our farmers, and our travelers will miss his cheerful kindness and his obliging reliability.

It is certain that he will carry with him the best wishes of newspaper men, because he has ever been to them an obliging friend. May success attend him whether he goes or remains with us.

POLITICAL.

There is little or no excitement attending our county races. Candidates for County Judge, Attorney, Clerk, and Sheriff have no opposition. We have, however, nine worthy gentlemen attempting to be jailer. You naturally conclude that this office is a paying one, a conclusion warranted by the number of criminals in our county. It is currently rumored here that the Courier Democracy is to hold a convention somewhere in the Third Appellate District in a day or so in order to settle the clashing claims of the Hon. Messrs. Hardin, Kavanaugh, and Wintersmith. The rumor is given for what it is worth.

The denunciation of Provost Marshals on the floors of the Congress of the United States by the Hon. Aaron Harding, M. C. from the Fourth District of Kentucky, has elicited some attention in this State. If that worthy gentleman believes half he said himself, he should by all means bring these "infamous scoundrels" to justice. In the absence of proof to sustain the broad charges he made, the people must conclude that he was attempting to show a petty spite toward the officers of the Federal Government—such a spite as only little minds and strangulated consciences can give life to. If he knows aught against the superior or inferior officers of the Provost Marshal's Bureau in Kentucky, let him bring it to light and not cowardly hide his charges behind sheltering generalities. The officers of the Bureau are ready to have their actions scrutinized even by eyes as jaundiced as Harding's. Such a scrutiny will prove that the member of Congress is as unworthy as a Congressman as he is a politician.

OBSERVER.

"LISTEN TO THE MOCKING BIRD."—Quite an [illegible] case came up before [illegible] Creighton and M[illegible], yesterday, relative to the ownership of a couple of [illegible] mocking birds. From the testimony elicited it appears that Mr. Littlefield had in his yard [illegible] when they were in turn, again taken by Mr. Littlefield. [illegible] larceny and appeared at the magistrate's office yesterday for trial. Mr. Sale was engaged for the plaintiff, and Mr. McHenry was employed to defend the defendant. Eleven [illegible] were [illegible] for the prosecution and five for the defendant. Mr. Sale, during his remarks, displayed a most remarkable knowledge of ornithology, clipping the wings of the birds at a certain time, [illegible] their age by a close inspection of their teeth through a microscope, and asserting that birds [illegible] be reduced to property when used to appease the appetite. This last point made by the able counsel produced a telling effect upon the jury, and was rapidly followed up by a well-drawn comparison between an [illegible] King Solomon. [illegible] delivered in his usual [illegible] style [illegible] poetic [illegible] expressed in English undefiled, was the case. [illegible] were [illegible] exchanged between the attorney and his client. [illegible] party threatened [illegible] and was only dissuaded from their intentions by the magnanimous attorney proposing to present Mr. Littlefield with the birds. The proposition was readily accepted, and the case dismissed. A good bird lawyer, be it understood, is a rarity, and Memphis may well feel proud in the knowledge of having such.—*Avalanche.*

CHEAP COAL FROM RICHMOND.—The Virginia coal fields are fifteen miles from Richmond. The coal is bituminous. It is brought to the city by canal, which communicates directly with the mines. The cost of landing one ton—2,240 pounds—that is to say, mining and freight will not exceed one dollar and seventy-five cents, landed at tide water. The freight from tide-water on the James river to dock at New York is two dollars per ton. This makes the total cost of landing one ton of coal from the mine to New York three dollars and seventy-five cents. It is thought that if capital was turned to these coal fields, New York and Massachusetts manufacturers could obtain all the coal they wished for at six dollars per ton, as well as supply families at a low rate. The whole secret of this coal being turned into New York so cheap, is that it does not have to pay any railroad companies exorbitant charges, and that it lies so near to tide-water.

An explosion recently occurred in the fire works manufactory of M. Aubin, in Paris. The firemen found twelve dead bodies. Every person in the place at the moment of the explosion perished. Close by in another building were discovered six other corpses, and nine men still alive but frightfully injured.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

**Further Advices from Europe.**

**Relations of Russia and Austria.**

**Bad Effects of the War on Vienna.**

**The Fenian Prisoners at Montreal**

**Episcopal Minister among Them.**

**Preparations for Their Trial.**

**Terrific Tornado in Canada.**

**Congress to Take a Short Recess.**

**Concerning National Currency.**

**Action of the New York Bankers.**

**Memphis Swindle Developments.**

**Coovert, the Murderer, Sentenced**

To the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 27.

The Herald's St. Petersburg correspondent, writing on the 6th of June, denies that there exists any understanding or treaty by virtue of which Russia will assist Austria in the coming war. He places in review a summary of the history of the diplomacy of the two empires during the past sixteen years, as evidence that such an arrangement would not be entered into. Russia, it is said, will not permit Turkey to occupy the Danubian principalities.

The price of every article of consumption, as a necessary of life, was rapidly advancing in Vienna, in the face of depreciated paper currency.

A Berlin letter of the 16th of June says that from two to three hundred, and some days fifty three hundred bills, are brought to protest in that city.

The Spanish Senate has approved of the bill to fix the frontier line between France and Spain, in accordance with the recent treaty concluded between the two countries.

The Herald's Montreal special says Sixteen Fenian prisoners have been brought here for confinement in the jail. The legal charge upon which these prisoners were committed is that of levying war against Her Majesty. Ermatinger, the committing magistrate, came in with the accused, who were brought to this city for greater security, in view of the last affair at Pigeon Hill. It is not known when their trial will take place.

The Herald's Toronto (C. W.) special says:

Marvin, one of the Fenian prisoners here, was admitted to bail on his own recognizance yesterday, his employer at Buffalo representing him as an inoffensive and innocent person. R. A. Harrison, barrister, is industriously working up the prosecution of the Fenians on the part of the Government. It is now pretty well determined that they will be tried by a military court-martial under the foreign aggression act.

It is said that General John Hillyard Cameron will act as Chairman of the Commission.

The 16th regulars are now constantly on guard at the old jail, and an officer sleeps in the building.

Several church dignitaries are interesting themselves in the case of the Episcopal clergyman who is incarcerated as a Fenian.

One of the most terrible tornadoes that has ever visited Canada took place last night. At the village of Oil Springs, a large hotel recently erected was blown to the ground. Much damage was done to the derricks and the oil works. During the tornado a boiler burst, killing one man and severely injuring others. The storm also passed over Ingersoll, doing a great deal of damage. The force of the storm tore up large trees by the roots.

NEW YORK, June 27.

The morning papers have the following specials from Washington:

It is probable that when Congress adjourns on Thursday or Friday of this week it will not assemble again until week after next, so as to give the members an opportunity to spend the 4th of July at their homes. There appears to be no prospect as yet of an early termination of the session.

The New York delegation of banking men had lengthy interviews this morning with Comptroller Clarke and the House Committee on Banking and Currency in relation to the proposed amendments to the National Currency act. They complain that the State tax on national circulation is excessively heavy and onerous, and request its removal. They state that they cannot profitably continue their business under the present tax law.

Fresh developments are coming to light in connection with the Memphis swindle. It turns out that $700,000 or upwards in 7-30 notes which were sent to Carleton some time toward the close of last year for disposal on account of the Government have also been embezzled and employed in cotton speculations. The whole matter is to be fully investigated [illegible] by the Banking and Currency Committee.

CINCINNATI, June 27.

Coovert, the murderer of the Roosa family, was yesterday sentenced to be hung August 24, at Lebanon, Ohio.

ARMAMENTS OF FRANCE.—The Berlin correspondent of the London Times reports a very [illegible] as to the armaments of France. Orders, he says, have been issued by Napoleon III. to concentrate [illegible] men at Chalons. The troops are to march thither, to inure them to the fatigues of a possible campaign, and, what is even a worse sign, to leave their bearskin caps at home. The French battle-costume includes a light cap, just as the Prussians are in the habit of casting aside their helmets before confronting the enemy. He adds that the French Admirals at Cherbourg and Brest have been directed to keep their fleets in readiness for employment, it is supposed, in the Mediterranean.

There is a paper in Mobile called the Nationalist, owned and edited by the blacks. It has a colored correspondent at New Orleans, who expresses his appreciation of the bureau in the following language. He says:

"A thousand times better would it be for the colored man were it abolished, for, instead of being a safeguard and protection for the freedmen, it is only a place in which freedmen's rights are bartered away; it serves only to engender bitterness and hatred in the hearts of the very people with whom we expect to live, die, and be buried."

**Court of Appeals.**

FRANKFORT, June 26, 1866.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Commonwealth vs. Gray, Franklin; reversed.
Morton vs. Ford, Owen; affirmed.
[illegible] vs. Dorn, Jefferson Court of Common Pleas; reversed.
Bank of Kentucky vs. Young, &c., Louisville Chancery Court; reversed.
[illegible] adm'r vs. Hagerman, Jefferson Court of Common Pleas; reversed.
[illegible] vs. Bowling's heirs, Jefferson Court of Common Pleas; reversed.

ORDERS.

Bryles vs. Stonestreet, Jefferson; heard.
[illegible] & Dorp vs. Stuck, Jefferson; heard.
Louisville and Portland Railroad vs. Smith, Jefferson; heard.
[illegible] vs. O'Donnell, Jefferson; heard.
[illegible] vs. Levi, Jefferson Court of Common Pleas; heard.
[illegible] vs. Eves, Franklin; heard.
[illegible] vs. Hardeman, Louisville Chancery Court; argued by John M. Harlan, Esq., for appellee and laid over for further argument.

Advices from western Colorado represent that the grasshoppers have made their appearance in vast numbers, and are making sad havoc among the crops.

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FOR CLERK OF COURT OF APPEALS,
**GEN. E. H. HOBSON.**

**STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE UNION PARTY OF KENTUCKY.**
HON. HAM. POPE, GEN. J. T. BOYLE, GEN. E. H. HOBSON, COL. O. O. WHARTON, O. P. DOBBS, Esq.


THURSDAY JUNE 28, 1866.


☞ Our correspondent "A", in another column, "sloshes" round considerably, pitching into the Journal and some other institutions in a very lively manner. This letter will interest our readers.

☞ We have received the prospectus and several numbers of a paper called the Ladies' Home, published at Atlanta, Ga., by T. S. Powell, and edited by L. Virginia French, a former contributor to the Journal. The primary object of the paper, we are informed, is to raise funds to build a "Home for Invalid Ladies" at Atlanta—a truly philanthropic object, and worthy of the patronage of the women and men of the South.

While we wish success to every effort for the benefit of our Southern friends—and we regard the whole people of the South as such—we must protest, and we do protest, against the spirit of some of the pieces we find in the copies of the Ladies' Home sent us. There is a poem in the first number by Mrs. French, entitled "Shermanized", which, we are informed, was read in a Female High School at Atlanta, and which breathes the very fires of perdition.

That we do not use too strong terms let the following lines from it show:

"Sow with salt" the smiling valleys, and on every breezy height
Kindle bale-fires of destruction, lurid on the solemn night;
He may sacrifice the aged, and exult when Woman stands
'Mid the sunken sodden ashes of her home, with palsied hands
Drooping over hungered children. Man may thus immortalize
His name with haggard infamy—his watchword—"Shermanize!"

What do the writers of the South, male and female mean? We and other friends of her, including President Johnson, are striving with all our might to restore to her civil rights, peace, and prosperity; and, instead of aid, from many of her writers, we receive a "fire in the rear" more damaging to the cause of restoration than anything which the opponents in front could inflict upon it. Indeed, these opponents would be comparatively harmless and weak if they were not really *sustained* by Southern men and women! Is it possible that these men and women do not know this? This poem from which we extract will be reproduced in every paper of the North opposed to the President's policy, and with exultation, as exhibiting the *animus* of the most enlightened, governing class at the South.

Here is the concluding part of the poem:

May her daughters aid that Effort to rebuild and to restore,
Working on for *Southern freedom* as they never worked before;
May Georgia as a laggard never once be stigmatized,
And her People, Press, or Pulpit never more be—Shermanized!

It is useless for us or for any party or for the President or for all combined to labor to secure equal rights to the South if we are to be met in such a spirit as this by the *literati* and influential persons of that part of the country. They neutralize and will defeat everything we can do unless they change their course. We warn them, in advance, of the mischief, widespread and serious, which they are bringing, unintentionally of course, upon their own section. If they wish further trouble, let them keep on in the way they are taking, and if they don't get it, it will not be in consequence of any wisdom of theirs, but in spite of their folly.

We are at once friends of the South and supporters of the Union and Constitution as they are.

If this poem were a solitary example of the bad spirit to which we refer, we should have passed it over in silence. Unfortunately it is not. Almost, aye, every day literally, we could reproduce articles from Southern papers, in prose or poetry, in the form of letters or speeches, directly calculated to stab the President's policy and to keep up the present unhappy controversy. We earnestly tell the authors of those articles that they are injuring themselves and the cause they profess to wish to serve by the spirit they manifest. They may disbelieve us if they choose; they may disregard the admonitions we give them—the admonitions of as warm a friend to equal rights and civil liberty as breathes on this continent—but the time will come, unless better counsels prevail, when they will regret their course as much as we now regret it, and when they will recognize our words as those of one who wishes them well, and who would protect them, who would do for them what they madly and with amazing short-sightedness refuse to do for themselves. They strangely misunderstand the situation of the country and the perils that surround it, that surround the South. It is hardly within the bounds of probability that they would pursue the course they are adopting and exhibit the spirit they are showing if they really understood the true nature of the situation.

They must confess they wofully failed to comprehend the situation in 1860-61, for they will all admit that if they had not they never would have plunged or aided to plunge the South into the horrors of war. We earnestly tell them that they are miscalculating again—heaping coals of fire upon their own heads, and *not* upon those of their enemies. They will probably denounce us for thus plainly telling them the truth. They may denounce as much as they please; but we shall continue, in the spirit of enlightened patriotism and liberality and friendship for every portion of our common country, to speak undisguisedly and frankly. We will share no responsibility for future troubles, as none attaches to us for those that have already cursed us. We wash our hands of all blame for any evils that may befall us, for we are doing our utmost to ward them off.

We had not intended when we took up our pencil to say what we have; but, after we began, the occasion seemed so appropriate that, really, we could not help it.

We wish the publisher and editress of the Ladies' Home entire success in their enterprise, but we wish they would exhibit a better spirit. And the same remark applies to many other Southern papers.

☞ Our neighbors of the Courier felt badly yesterday. They were in a very unamiable mood. Things have gone wrong with them. They expected Bolling and Seaton would both remain on the track against Duvall, and consequently that to divide and conquer would be practicable, if not easy. All that has now been overturned. The track is clear for Hobson. Union men are thoroughly *united*. Hence, those tears.

☞ The grave is a dwelling-house that will open to the knocking of the angels.

## The Union of the Union Party of Kentucky.

Thank God, the political contest in Kentucky is at last narrowed down to a single issue, to-wit: Shall the political power of the State continue in the hands of Union men, or shall it pass into the hands of the late Confederate rebels and their stay-at-home sympathizers and friends? Side issues and minor differences are laid aside under the inspiring impulses of a spontaneous patriotism. The *Union* camp-fires are re-kindled, and the Union forces in every part of the State are promptly rallying for the contest. The political horizon is brightening, and all the signs presage a glorious victory.

The Courier of yesterday has a lugubrious article under the heading of "Political Incubation," showing evident alarm on the part of the secession leaders. Its former exultant tone is altogether changed. The concentration of the Union vote upon a patriotic Union soldier is the certain presage of a glorious Union victory, and in that pregnant fact the Courier sees the certain defeat and disorganization of the late rebel party.

In its trepidation at the gloomy prospects ahead, the Courier thus states its view of "the situation:"

"An arrangement has been made with Mr Seaton, the candidate of the Radical party, by which both he and the candidate of the 30th of May Convention give way in favor of one man. There must be some *bond of union* between these factions, or rather there can be no great amount of antagonism, when they can trade after this fashion and agree upon a common candidate."

Yes, Courier, there is a BOND OF UNION among the patriotic Union men of the country, which neither reconstructed rebels nor their sympathizing friends can ever appreciate or even understand. They are bound together in the common love of a common country—and they are also bound together in a common opposition to a common foe. For four years they have fought together in opposition to treason and secession, and they will not surrender to the enemy in the hour of their victory. Differences of opinion and antagonisms on minor issues there are, doubtless, among the Union men of the State, but when it comes to surrendering the control of the State into the hands of those who for four years have been doing their best to destroy it, these antagonisms and differences will all be sacrificed upon the altar of patriotism. Yes, there is a BOND OF UNION among the patriotic Union citizens of the State, and the first Monday of August will demonstrate its invincible strength.

☞ The Courier is exceedingly angry because the Union men of Kentucky are agreed in their opposition to the rebels and rebel-sympathizers. Its anger is very natural, and was to be expected. It hoped and calculated, that, by a division of the friends of the Union in this State, its rebel party would succeed.

We can give the Courier no comfort. All the Union men of the State are against the rebels and rebel-sympathizers. The issue is made squarely up. If Kentucky, after having sent her tremendous forces into the Union service, repudiates them and declares herself for secession, she will do an act disgraceful to herself and degrading her in the eyes of her own brave defenders and of the whole nation.

The First of May Convention folks call themselves the "Democracy." They mean in using the term "Democracy", only rebels and those who mean to go with the rebels. Their whole intention is to make Kentucky a rebel State and to make sure that no man not a rebel shall ever be elected to office. We have heard this purpose avowed by rebel leaders, and no honest or half-honest rebel leader will deny it.

So the issue is made up. It is whether Kentucky is a Union or a rebel State. The issue will be decided by the August election. On the one side is a man who fought bravely for the Union all through the war, on the other a man who went all the time for the rebellion and marched out under one of its military leaders. Kentucky will decide for herself. Upon her decision consequences of vast importance to herself depend.

Shall the rebels have control of this State? God forbid!

The lines are now clearly defined—National, Constitutional, Union Democratic on the one side, and Radical and Disunion on the other.—*Courier.*

That is, the Courier's "rebel Democracy", as it calls its party, on the side of "Radical and Disunion", and the Union men of Kentucky, under the lead of Hobson, on the side of "National, Constitutional, Union Democratic", Johnson, Union-forever Party. Our neighbor does blunder into the neighborhood of telling things as they are sometimes, but we are charitably bound to suppose he doesn't mean it. It's accidental.

☞ The Courier, speaking of the Secessionists, says:

They know that they and their cause were crushed and pulverized beyond the hope of resuscitation *for many long years to come!*

Eh? You admit, then, that they haven't entirely abandoned their "cause"! They won't attempt to "resuscitate" it before they feel themselves able to do it. Our neighbor is becoming candid. Such sentences as the above occasionally crop out in an unguarded moment from the Courier. They are rather significant, and may well set Union men to thinking.

☞ The resolutions passed at a Republican Convention in the Seventh Indiana Congressional District sustain the action of the Executive in establishing civil governments in the States lately in revolt. The immediate admission to Congress of loyal Senators and Representatives from the South is urged as expedient and just, and the constitutional right of each State to determine the qualifications of its own voters is affirmed with distinctness.

The Democracy must be beaten.—*Courier.*

The Secessionists you mean, neighbor; and with this correction, we entirely agree with you that they must be beaten, and we intend to do it.

☞ The jealous person's inquiries are the most successful when they discover nothing; his pleasures arise from his disappointments, his life is spent in pursuit of a secret, which, if he finds it, makes him miserable.

☞ A writer shouldn't take part either with men against women or with women against men. He or she should be neuter between the masculine and the feminine.

☞ The suspected wife is the most miserable being in the world, next to the suspicious husband.

☞ The fox finds his security in *doubling*. Young men and women should learn from the fox.

☞ They who think there is no vacuum in Nature forget a coquette's heart and a beau's skull.

☞ A great many fine ladies are far too nice to be quite alive.

☞ The cool impudence of the Louisville Courier in claiming to be a champion of "Democracy" after having sought and labored to overthrow all our institutions, after having attempted to demolish our Constitution, our Government, and our laws, after having attempted to force a Governor upon Kentucky against her consent, and after having aided in sending Kentucky delegates to the rebel Congress without constituencies, and after having done everything to subvert everything in the Republic—we say that such cool impudence is the coolest thing this side of the North Pole. We suppose that the Courier admires its own impudence. That's the only quality it has in itself to admire.

☞ Now, if the Louisville Courier, after having been first a neutral paper, and then a Whig paper, and then a Native American paper, and then a Sons of Liberty paper, and then a Whig paper, and then a Know-Nothing paper, and then a Democratic paper, and then an Abolition paper, and then a Whig paper, and then a Buchanan paper, and then a secession paper—is recognized as the leader of the "secession Democracy," certainly their position is understood. What an organ and leader they have got!

☞ There are notes in music called hush-notes. Twere well if a good many singers had no other.

## LETTER FROM BLANDVILLE.

BLANDVILLE, KY., June 19, 1866.

*Editors Louisville Journal:*

Gentlemen, the old issues are upon us; active, living, fiery issues, that look to war and ruin and death, dismemberment and loss of country. The lion of the rebellion crouched submissively, and you thought him dead, and told us so. You looked upon his prostrate form and humbled mein, and mistaking them for the signs of dissolving life, bade us call off the war and bury the dead. Many well-meaning though simple-minded Union men through the country, thought you mistaken, and if you will pardon the remark, regretted the illusion. To reason with you we thought would be idle. Your hallucination, like many of the diseases which afflict our race, had to run its course. You had concluded but to see only the light side of the picture, and the foreground at that. Indeed, gentlemen, you could see nothing in the background, absolutely nothing, but light and life and hope. Acting promptly, and spurred forward by your native impulses—energy and magnanimity—you joined the general, and, I am sorry to say, delusive cry—old issues are buried—the war is ended—secession is dead, and treason follows in its funeral train. State sovereignty, the dogma of the Virginia resolutions and the disciples of Calhoun, is defunct, and our erring brethren have returned to the folds of the law, bringing with them fruits meet for repentance, and claiming Abraham as the common father of us all. All are now loyal, were the dulcet notes of the Journal; down with the disabling statutes—down with the expatriation law—throw wide the door—sweep and garnish the house—kill the fatted calf—shout for joy—the prodigal, tired of the husks of his far-off home, returns to the house of his fathers, and will sin no more. And in your wisdom—for you are wise men—(you know I do not doubt your wisdom, for how could a man drink in the inspiration of the Journal for so long a time and be now in doubt)—you looked to Washington and shouted for amnesty. Seal the pardons, and countersign them quickly. Our brethren—let me help the picture—(having washed their garments and made them white in the blood of five hundred thousand men) are standing at the door waiting—may grow impatient, get mad as the demon, and break things. Draw a vail over the past (wish you could)—shut out its deformities—unstrap the chieftain—send the soldier home—muzzle the negro—d—n the Freedmen's Bureau, it's an excrescence upon the body politic—up with the habeas—pshaw, what's the use fooling—wipe off the blood from the traitors' hands, it's offensive to his returning reason. He is penitent (in a horn—thinks he has done right)—very sorry (can't see it)—won't do so any more—make a good citizen—won't hurt Union folks no how—will live quietly—don't want office—will tear up his gray—don a suit of blue, and die by the flag.

And Harney, the man of the Democrat—*Democrat*—hold, gentlemen, till I grit my teeth. Harney, I say, the man of the Democrat—he who upheld the arms of Moses in the start—neither in nor out—always in or out—this man of the Democrat—he who said Uncle Abraham was the sole judge of the time and occasion for the suspension of the dear "habeas"—courts couldn't interfere—sheer impertinence to make the attempt—and then wouldn't swallow the men and money-dogma, cause it would free the nigger—got mad—jumped off the Union train—would have broke his neck—(dear me, wouldn't he have ruined the country)—but he fell into the embraces of Capt. Hines—kind gentleman—shook hands with the fine Captain—glad to see him looking so well—kissed and made it up. And Harney, I say—once in the church—whilom a Union man, naturally enough, after keeping such company as he found on the new train—could see no good in disabling statutes and expatriation laws (and who could when all the world were loyal and our dear converted brethren of the South, full of love, were ready to take back seats until strengthened by grace, they should be enabled to bear up under the burthens of manhood in the church). Harney, the sheer-impertinence-no-men-or-money-get-off-of-the-Union-train-man, checked his baggage and took a through ticket on the new non-expatriation-universal-pardon-general-forgiveness train, in close communion with the Journal, shouting Hallelujah' peace reigns in the land, and all the world are quiet. Jerusalem! Prentice—Harney—is there any man in Louisville "givin" to cussing—we can't cuss west of the Tennessee—too religious—engage him for an hour—bid him do his best—we foot the bill.

Well, gentlemen, in your wisdom you missed the figure. All your fine-drawn sentences; your rounded periods; your rhetoric and splendid diction, looked finely on paper, but if they, and you, and Harney didn't do wonders, to raise the prostrate monster and warm him into life, then I am not a native American. The demon of the rebellion is abroad again, not, certainly, with banners and martial music, but with the no less powerful weapons of the press, the secret meeting, the sign of the clansman, the general convention, and the ballot. Hence, the general convention of the First of May, in your city, with the vital issues it presents to us—issues the ruling, governing idea of which is the absolute sovereignty of the States.

The Convention of the First of May and the preliminaries which led to it, were not without their value. They exposed the elephant; you saw him, backed down, crawfished—you and Harney—Harney in advance. Well done Democrat; glad to see it; hope you'll all recover now.

Seriously, gentlemen, to conclude as I began, the old issues are upon us, and we cannot avoid them if we would—State sovereignty, secession, war, blood, follow in their train. We must meet them. No flank movement will answer the purpose or save us from defeat. We must look the battle in the face and grapple with its issues—rout the foe, horse, foot, and dragoons—or we are lost. Let us concentrate our forces, then, and prepare for the onset. Let all paltry differences of opinion die. Let loyal men everywhere gird on their armor and rally once more around the banner of the free. Let us close up our columns, and, with stern array, our motto being the Union, the Constitution, and the law, let us close in with the foe, so that we may teach these gentlemen of the first of May that Kentucky is still proud of her history and true to the flag. Let men of every shade of political opinion—Old-line Whig, Democrat, Know-nothing, Union man, Conservative, Radical, sorry rebel (if such a being can be found), and everybody who loves the country better than treason, anarchy, blood—let them all rally to the rescue. Let them come singly and in groups, from the mountains and valleys, hills and highways, cities and villages, counting-room and workshop, the studio and office—from all these places let them come, good men and true, and, my word for it, we shall soon see the end, and be happy in the assurance that we have a country. Truly yours, A.


**ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,**
General
**Commission Merchants & Bankers,**
No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square, NEW YORK.
ROBT. L. MAITLAND, WILLIAM WRIGHT. je29 d&wly

**SHIRTS!**
**Prices Reduced.**
OUR PRICES WILL BE REDUCED from this date for our home-made Shirts.
GREEN & GREEN.
mil9 dtf

**PIANOS.**
REDUCTION in Prices. Call and see them. D. P. FAULDS,
m22 dtf 70 Main street, bet. Second and Third.

**REMOVAL.**
GEO. W. MORRIS. J. M. HEATH.
**GEORGE W. MORRIS,**
**Wholesale Grocer**
AND DEALER IN
**Foreign Fruits,**
114 Main street, north side, bet. Third and Fourth
LOUISVILLE, KY.
☞ Agents for the sale of the Best Brands of Copper-distilled Whisky.
Where can be found at all times a large and well-assorted stock of choice goods, embracing a greater variety than is usually kept in houses in this line of business here or elsewhere. City and country merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves before making their purchase. f7 dtjyl

**MEN'S CLOTHING.**
NEW STOCK now open at
J. M. ARMSTRONG'S,
j6 dlmst On Main, opposite the National.

**BOYS' CLOTHING.**
NEW STOCK now open at
J. M. ARMSTRONG'S,
j6 dlmst On Main, opposite the National.

**Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,**
**Shirts, Hosiery, Undearwear, &c.**
NEW STOCK now open at
J. M. ARMSTRONG'S,
j6 dlmst On Main, opposite the National.

**CEMENT**
**Falls City Cement Company,**
No. 46 Fourth street,
**LOUISVILLE, KY.,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
**Hydraulic Cement.**
DIRECTORS:
JNO. A. CARTER, R. A. ROBINSON,
JNO. L. WHEAT, JAS. O. CARTER,
D. BELKNAP, S. W. POPE,
W. H. FOSDICK.
JNO. A. CARTER, Pres't. JNO. L. WHEAT, Sec'y.
THE above Company is prepared to fill orders for Hydraulic Cement to any extent, guaranteeing their Cement fully equal to any in the market. Care taken to obtain lowest rates of freight on all shipments. Orders for home use or shipment solicited. Call as above or address
FALLS CITY CEMENT COMPANY,
june21 dtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE SOCIETY of the ALUMNI of the MALE HIGH SCHOOL will hold their annual meeting to-day, at 5 o'clock P. M., at the University building, corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets. CHARLES H. THEIS,
j28 d1* Rec. Sec.

**Union Meeting at Lagrange.**
THE Union men of Lagrange precinct, Oldham county, will hold a meeting at Lagrange on SATURDAY, the 30th of June. All Union men are requested to attend. j28 d2

**Important to Brewers, Wine Companies, or Capitalists.**
WE offer at private sale that well-known property
**McHOSE'S CAVE,**
with between five and six acres of ground. The present capacity of the Cave is a storage for about 5,000 bbls, and can be increased indefinitely. For particulars apply to
HENWOOD & WALLS,
j28 d12 75 Chestnut st., St. Louis, Mo.

**SEA GREEN TURTLE,**
Direct from the Banks of the Bahama,
JUST RECEIVED at
**WALKER'S EXCHANGE,**
Third street, between Main and Market.
j28 d3

**ST. CHARLES BRANCH**
**RUFER & LOTTISH**
MERCHANTS' LUNCH-HOUSE,
*CORNER OF SEVENTH AND MAIN,*
LOUISVILLE, KY.
WE have fitted up and furnished in elegant style rooms for the accommodation of BOARDERS and TRAVELERS. Warm meals served at all hours and at moderate prices. We have spared neither pains nor expense for the comfort of our guests, and our accommodations cannot be excelled by any other house in the city.
je28 d1m

**MOWING TRIAL**
AT a trial of Mowing-Machines, held at E. D. Standiford's, June 27, after a thorough trial, the AWARD OF MERIT was given to the BUCKEYE MACHINE, there being eight Machines on trial, among which we particularly mention the CHAMPION, that being the contesting Machine. We can safely recommend as good and reliable Machines the Ball, the Hubbard, and the McCormick.
JAMES W. GRAHAM,
W. B. M. BROOKS,
Committee JEFF. WILLIAMS,
GEO. HAFER, Jun.,
GEO. M. PRATHER.
j28 d3

**NOTICE.**
WISHING to close our Books the 1st of every July and January, those indebted to us for medical services will please call by the 1st of July and settle their accounts either by cash or note. j27 dtjyl G. W. RONALD.


## MARSHAL'S SALES.

**Marshal's Sale.**

James W. Smelser against Alice Birkhead, &c. } In Chancery. No. 16,353.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on Monday, July 2, 1866, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3, 6, and 12 months, the property in pleadings mentioned, viz:

A HOUSE AND LOT,

in said city, bounded thus: beginning on the east side of Sixth street 613 feet 10 inches south of Chestnut street, thence east parallel with Chestnut street 201 feet to Center street, thence southwardly with Center street 28 feet, thence at right angles westwardly 201 feet to Sixth street, thence northwardly with Sixth street 28 feet to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date, until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

THOS. A. MORGAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
N. BEALL GANTT,
j27 dtd D. M. L. C. C.

**Marshal's Sale.**

Alice Brown vs. Lizzie Martin, &c. } In Chancery. No. 19,653.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on Tuesday, July 3, 1866, about the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the house occupied by the defendant, on the east side of Eleventh street, between Walnut and Madison, a lot of

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

comprising Beds, Bedding, Wardrobes, Carpets, Chairs, &c., on a credit of 4 months.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

THOS. A. MORGAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court,
N. BEALL GANTT,
Louisville, June 28, 1866—dtd Deputy.


HORSES and Mules taken to Pasture at Belmont Furnace. Inquire of
D. B. WHITMAN, Agent,
je19 d12* Belmont, Ky.

**TO THE LADIES.**
MRS. M. J. OSBORN is prepared to make and trim Bonnets and Hats to order. Bleaching and Pressing done as usual at her old stand, No. 101 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. a26 d2m

**CROSBY OPERA-HOUSE**
**ART ASSOCIATION**
The Office is Now Open
FOR THE SALE OF CERTIFICATE
At Room No. 9 Opera-House,
OVER MAIN ENTRANCE.
Copies of Prospectus can be obtained at No. 9 or No. 28 Opera-House.
*All orders for Certificates and Communications should be addressed to*
U. H. CROSBY, Actuary A. A.,
And directed either to No. 28 Crosby's Opera-House, Chicago, or No. 625 Broadway, New York.
j26 Tu3

**COTTON GINS,**
Eagle Pattern.
GINS of 18, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, to 100 saws each always on hand. This Gin has been in use and thoroughly tested for many years throughout the South, and gives satisfaction in all cases.
☞ Send for a Circular with cut and description.
H. W. WILKES,
je25 dtf Authorized Agent for Louisville, Ky.

**Bolting-Cloth,**
WARRANTED Genuine Dufour Anchor brand, all numbers from 000 to 11. A large stock always on hand, which, as freightage on this article is next to nothing, we are enabled to sell at Eastern prices.
H. W. WILKES,
je25 dtf Main st., near Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

**MAMMOTH CAVE.**
THE HOTEL AT THE CAVE IS now open for the reception of visitors. The same has been thoroughly rebuilt, repaired, and refurnished in a neat and substantial manner. The Grand Opening of the season will take place on the 4th of July when the main Cave will be brilliantly illuminated from the entrance to the Star Chamber; to be followed by a Grand Masquerade Ball at night in the dancing-hall of the Hotel, which is the most commodious of any in the State. Every exertion will be made on the part of the Proprietors to render the stay of their guests pleasant and agreeable. A superior Band has been engaged for the season, and the Ball-room will be open every night during the season.
j28 d18* ROGERS & PROCTOR.

**KENTUCKY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE,**
Louisville, Ky.—Session '66-67.
Professor Emeritus of Surgery—B. W. DUDLEY, M. D.
Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine—H. M. BULLITT, M. D.
Professor of Physiology and Med. Chemistry—C. W. WRIGHT, M. D.
Professor of Obstetrics—J. A. IRELAND, M. D.
Professor of Anatomy—J. M. BODINE, M. D.
Professor of Surgery—A. B. COOK, M. D.
Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics—L. J. FRAZEE, M. D.
Professors of Clinical Surgery—J. M. BODINE and A. B. COOK.
Professors of Clinical Medicine—L. J. FRAZEE and J. A. IRELAND.
Demonstrator of Anatomy—J. D. BURCH, M. D.
The regular Lectures will commence on the first Monday in October next and continue for the term of four months.
Fees.—Each Professors' Ticket, $15; Matriculation Ticket, $5; Dissecting Ticket, $10; Graduation fee, $25. L. J. FRAZEE,
je26 d6&w1 Dean of the Faculty.

**METROPOLITAN HOTEL,**
LATE BROWN'S,
**Washington, D. C.**
THIS leading Hotel, renovated and refurnished, is now in perfect order for the reception and accommodation of its old patrons.
je26 dty

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 25, 1866.
AN Election will be held on Monday, July 2, at from 10 to 2 P. M., at the office of the Louisville Furniture Manufacturing Co., corner Ninth and Jefferson streets, to elect five Directors to serve for one year in the above Company. je26 d6 JAMES W. STOKES, Pres't.

CARPET CHAIN, TWINE, &c.—
400 lbs colored Carpet Chain;
600 lbs white do do;
1,000 lbs Cotton Twine;
500 lbs Candle-Wick;
200 lbs Coverlet Yarn;
Just received and for sale by
GARDNER & CO.,
j28 d3 198 West Main st.

**La Pierre House**
PHILADELPHIA.
THE subscribers having leased this favorite House, it has been refitted and refurnished in an elegant manner, and is now prepared with the most perfect appointments for the reception of guests. The first position among first-class Hotels will be maintained in the future as in the past. j5 d3m BAKER & FARLEY.

AGENTS, READ!—50 Cent Samples SENT FREE with terms for any one to clear $3 daily in three hours. Business new, light, and desirable. Can be done at house or traveling by male or female. Address
JAMES THOMPSON,
j25 d6 81 Nassau street, N. Y.

**NOTICE.**
PROPOSALS to furnish to the Public Schools of this city 20,000 bushels of Coal (more or less) will be received until Saturday, the 30th inst., at 12 o'clock M.
je23 dtd D. McPHERSON, Sec.

**SADDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, &C.,**
In great variety at
**R. E. MILES',**
NO. 36 MAIN ST.,
Between Second and Third,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN HORSE-HEAD.
j13 dlmis

**Virginia Tobacco.**
50 BOXES OF LANGHORN & SON'S FINE VIRGINIA TOBACCO, just received. To be sold at a sacrifice to close consignment. PORTER, FAIRFAX, & CO.,
tf 239 Main street.

**BEN. MASON,**
**Merchant Tailor,**
No. 129 Third st., east side,
Between Jefferson and Green,
**LOUISVILLE, KY.**
je2 dlalm

**Nazareth Academy.**
THE Annual Commencement of this Academy will take place on Thursday, the 28th inst. The exercises will begin at 9 o'clock A. M. Children are not admitted, and young boys and girls, in order to be admitted, must be accompanied by parents or guardians who will be responsible for their conduct. A special train is to leave Louisville in the morning at 6½ o'clock, so as to reach Nazareth in time for the exercises. The same will leave Nazareth for Louisville in the afternoon at 4 o'clock.
It will be impossible for the Sisters to lodge or entertain visitors. Good hotels are to be found in Bardstown, and the cars will convey persons thither for dinner. j25 d4

TO any one acquainted with the enormous profits made from the sale of Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods generally, it cannot be denied that Gift Enterprises CAN be honorably conducted, giving to buyers the full worth of their money and at the same time affording the seller a fair profit. A firm long in trade, and honorably connected, have resolved to offer their entire stock for sale on the popular plan of one price per article, conducting the concern (which is duly licensed according to law) on the most fair and liberal basis, so that every one patronizing cannot fail to obtain fully the worth of the money invested—while one in a certain number will have a hundred-fold return. That they may not be accused of deception, they propose sending a sample worth $3, with circular, free, to any one who may wish to test the legitimacy of the concern. Thus, you see, it costs you nothing to make the trial, while it may bring you a handsome present. Try it! Send your address to PARKINSON & CO., 38 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. j2 dim*

**TO BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS.**
WE respectfully announce to the Trade that we are daily receiving
**Boots & Shoes,**
Which we sell at the very lowest market rates.
INGALLS & CO.,
163 West Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth,
j25 d12ts Louisville, Ky.


## AMUSEMENTS.


**HARMONY HALL,**
Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth.
**Grand Dramatic and Musical Soiree**
On Friday, June 29,
For the benefit of the
**SAENGERBUND.**
Admission $1. No extra charge for reserved seats. Seats may be secured at Mr. Tripp's Music Store. j28 d2

**MASONIC TEMPLE.**
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
Commencing Monday Evening, July 2,
THE GREAT CONSOLIDATION
**Newcomb & Arlington's Minstrels,**
23 ARTISTS. 23 ARTISTS.
Headed by the two greatest Comedians of a century
W. W. NEWCOMB & WM. ARLINGTON,
Introducing each night an entire repertoire of Minstrelsy not yet captured and pirated by the migratory mushrooms of the profession, and produced in that superior manner peculiar only to this popular troupe of sixteen years' standing, whose fame stands unparalleled.
Doors open at 7½—commence at 8¼ o'clock.
Admission 50 cents; Reserved Seats 75 cents.
☞ Grand Matinee 4th of July day, commencing at 2 o'clock. Admission to Matinee 50 cents; Children 25 cents.
Seats can be secured from 10 to 12 and from 1½ to 4 P. M. j28 d9 N. D. ROBERTS, Agent.

**FOR LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN!**
ARRANGEMENTS have been made with the different Railroad and Steamboat lines for
**A Grand Excursion**
TO LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN
**On the 1st of July.**
Tickets half price—sold to the 7th and good to the 14th of July to return.
**THE LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN HOUSE**
Will be prepared to receive all guests. Fine views of SEVEN BATTLE-FIELDS can be had from the Hotel, including Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Chickamauga, Rockyface, Buzzard-Roost, and Kenesaw.
Conveyances will be ready on the arrival of trains at Chattanooga to convey guests to the hotel.
Excursion tickets can be procured on the Cincinnati and Louisville Mailboats and at the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Depots.
Persons accompanied by ladies can secure rooms in advance by addressing
COOPER & JAMES,
Proprietors Lookout Mountain House,
j7dtjy30 Chattanooga, Tenn.

**GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS**
TO
**Lake Superior.**
THE splendid low-pressure Passenger Steamers NORTHERN LIGHT and LAC LA BELLE will sail the following days on Grand Pleasure Excursions to the upper Lakes, leaving Cleveland at 9 o'clock P. M. and Detroit the following day at 10 P. M.:

| NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. M. H. Muret, | LAC LA BELLE, Capt. John Spalding, |
|---|---|
| Tuesday....July 10 and 24 | Tuesday, July 3, 17, and 31 |
| " ....Aug. 7 and 21 | " Aug. 14 and 28 |

Rooms can be secured for any of the trips, or further information obtained, by addressing
ROBERT HANNA & CO.,
j21 eodl3 Cleveland, O.

**THE INTERNATIONAL MUSICAL & OPERATIC PRIZE ASSOCIATION,**
*With a Capital of*
**$1,500,000!**
Will commence their series of Grand Entertainments
On Monday Evening, Oct. 1st, 1866,
At the RINK HALL, Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO,
On which occasion the Ticket-holders of the Association will be presented with Prizes amounting in the aggregate to the enormous sum of $1,500,000, including ONE GRAND PRIZE OF $40,000 in Gold, and also other Money Prizes amounting to $150,000 in Greenbacks. One ticket in every four secures a prize.

LIST OF PRIZES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Grand Prize in Gold, $40,000, estimated value in Greenbacks | $60,000 |
| 1 Grand Prize in Greenbacks | 20,000 |
| 1 " " " | 10,000 |
| 2 " " " | 10,000 |
| 5 " " " $5,000 each | 10,000 |
| 2 " " " 2,500 " | 5,000 |
| 20 " " " 1,000 " | 20,000 |
| 20 " " " 500 " | 10,000 |
| 100 " " " 100 " | 10,000 |
| 100 " " " 50 " | 5,000 |
| 1 Grand Prize, two-story Brick Building, No. 1.3 Dearborn street, net rental $6,000 per annum | 40,000 |
| 1 Grand Prize, Farm of 80 acres at Hyde Park, four miles from city of Chicago | 16,000 |
| 1 Grand Prize, 10 acres just outside city limits, south side | 10,000 |
| 1 Grand Prize, two-story Frame House and Lot, No. 173 Twenty-third st., near Wabash Avenue | 8,500 |
| 1 Grand Prize, two-story Frame House and Lot on Walnut street, near Union Park | 7,000 |
| 1 Ditto, ditto, ditto | 6,000 |
| 1 Grand Prize, 35 acres Land near Aries-sau Well | 3,500 |
| 14 Grand Prizes, 15 Building Lots in Hamilton's and Ellis's subdivisions | 9,100 |
| Other Prizes, consisting of Real Estate, Grand and Square Pianos, Gold and Silver Watches, Diamond Pins and Rings, &c., &c., amounting to | 1,219,400 |
| Making a grand total to be distributed in prizes of | $1,500,000 |

This Association is composed of leading capitalists and business men both in this country and the Canadas.
The best talent of two continents will be employed upon the occasion, and no pains nor expense will be spared in making it the richest and most varied musical treat ever offered to the American public.

**To the Getters-up of Clubs**
We will allow 15 per cent. Commission on all sums of $5.00 and upwards. The party can remit us full price for Tickets, less above Commission.

**General Agents are Wanted**
In all the important Cities throughout the country, who can have the privilege of appointing Sub-Agents in their locality. Good references required.
Parties getting up Clubs should be careful to send us the full Name and *Post-office Address* of each party wanting Tickets.
Money by Express, Post-office Order, Drafts, or in Registered Letter, may be sent at our risk.

REFERENCES:
I. N. Harden, of the firm of Cushman, Harden & Co., Bankers, Chicago.
Monroe, McKinnon & Tewksbury, Attorneys, Chicago.
Cummings & King, Commission Merchants, Chicago.
VanBuskirk & Henry, Wholesale Merchants, Chicago.
N. B. Happleye & Co., Real Estate Agents, Chicago.
C. C. Bettinger, Esq., Cashier National City Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.
H. F. Thomas, Banker, Mineral Point, Wis.
Spafford & Clark, Bankers, Eau Claire, Wis.
Hon. Richard T. Merrick, Washington, D. C.

**Tickets for Sale at our Office,**
*50 DEARBORN STREET,*
Or sent by Mail on receipt of amount, with stamp for return postage.
PRICE, - - ONE DOLLAR EACH.
MANAGERS:
**STEVENS, BOYDEN & CO.,**
56 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.
je23 deodl5*


## BOARDING.


BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife and two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant furnished rooms and board, and, if desired, day board, in a private family, by applying at 173 Sixth street, between Green and Walnut, east side. j28 d6*

BOARDING.—Five or Six Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with board; also several day boarders. Inquire at 174, corner of Seventh and Walnut. m21 dtf

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen can get boarding in a private family where there are only a few boarders. A few day boarders wanted. Apply at 466 Jefferson street, between Tenth and Eleventh, south side. j12 dtm


## STRAYED OR STOLEN


**$50 Reward.**
STOLEN—Two Horses, on the 27th of October, 1865—One Bay Mare, having black legs, mane and tail, left eye blind, white star in the forehead, probably having a colt of the horse kind, and about 10 years old; one 2-year-old past Horse Colt of dark color, inclined to be iron-gray. I will pay the above reward for information so I can get them, or $25 for each. Please keep it in sight. Direct to T. O. DONOHUE, Bowling Green, or C. O. BORD, Hart co., Ky.
j26 d3*

**$50 Reward.**
STOLEN—On the 22d inst., from the subscriber, living near Greenville, Ind., a clay-bank Horse, 14½ hands high, black stripe down his back, both hind feet white. The above reward will be given for horse and thief. ELISHA DOIGE,
j26 d3* Greenville, Ind.


## TAKENUP.


TAKEN UP—Horse and Mare—On Wednesday, June 20th, 1866, about five miles from Brandenburg, Ky., a dark bay Horse, sixteen hands high, about eight years old. And also a light bay Mare, fifteen and a half hands high, about seven years old. Both supposed to be stolen from Nelson or adjoining counties. Owners can have them by proving property and paying charges. Any information concerning them can be had on application by mail to the Postmaster at Brandenburg, Ky. je23 d6


## AUCTION SALES.


**TO-DAY.**
**THREE DAYS' AUCTION SALES**
BY
**THOS. ANDERSON & CO.**
OF
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS.
ON Wednesday and Thursday, 27th and 28th June, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. each day, a large stock of assorted Dry Goods, embracing full lines suited to the best retail trade.
On Thursday, at 12 M., will be sold a large stock of fashionable Ready-made Clothing, to which the attention of the trade is especially directed. Also Invoices from Jobbers, Importers, and Retailers.
Terms cash. THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,
j26 d4 Auctioneers.

**BY S. P. WHALEY & CO.**
FINE FURNITURE AT A PRIVATE RESIDENCE on Jacob street, between Brook and Floyd streets,
AT AUCTION.
ON Thursday Morning, June 28, 1866, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at No. 83 Jacob street, between Brook and Floyd streets, all of the Furniture therein contained, comprising fine Chamber and Dining-room Furniture, Carpeting, Table Ware, Cooking Range, &c. We call special attention to this sale, as the goods are all in nice order and have been but little used.
Terms cash. S. P. WHALEY & CO.,
j26 d3 Auctioneers.

**BY S. G. HENRY & CO.**
22 CITY BONDS, ISSUE OF JUNE 15, 1863,
AT AUCTION.
ON Thursday, June 28, at half-past 12 o'clock M., we will sell, for cash, at the Board of Trade Rooms—
22 City Bonds $1,000 each, Issue of June 15, 1863, twenty years to run from date at 6 per cent per annum.
☞ The issue of these Bonds was authorized in the most strictly regular manner, and the prompt payment of both principal and interest is secured by the pledge of the city and the collection of an annual tax on all the real estate and personal property within the city limits.
S. G. HENRY & CO.,
j25 d4 Auctioneers.

**BY WM. TWEDDLE.**
OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., June 25, 1866.
WILL be sold at public auction, at No. 2 East Main street, between First and Brook, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., a quantity of Commissary Property, comprising in part the following articles, viz: 774 Lead Pencils, 76 Rulers, 1 pair Shears, 1 Board Clip, 8 Desks, 20 Chairs, 2 Tables, 30 Inkstands, 18 Bill Files, 21 Erasing Knives, 17 Paper Files, 2 Iron Safes, 1 Iron Safe Hall's patent, 1 Specie Box, 1 Sign, 3 Coal Hods, 5 Ruling Pens, 2 Letter Clips, 65 Platform Scales, 5 FAIRBANKS' IMPROVED WAREHOUSE SCALES, 12 Counter Scales, 28 Spring Balances, 188 sets Liquid Measures, 65 Faucets, 36 Funnels, 37 Molasses Gates, 1 Coopers' Vise, 80 Scoops, 39 Butchers' Cleavers, 47 Hatchets, 41 Butchers Saws, 1 Butcher Knives, 21 Butcher Steels, 22 Tap Borers, 9 SCALE BEAMS, 37 Coffee Mills, 222 Bake Pans, 23 Camp Candlesticks, 20 STEELYARDS, 12 Knives and Forks, 31 Branding Brushes, 8 Marking Pots, 5 Brass Locks, 26 Buckets, 20 GIMLETS, 17 Stencil Plates, 3 Masons' Trowels, 40 Lanterns, 8 Lamps, 74 Tin Cups, 4 Axes, 1 Lard Can, 36 gallons LARD OIL, 4 Yeast Tubs, 2 Yeast Strainers, 8 Sieves, 6 Tin Plates, 4 Scythe Stones, 4 Spades, 20 feet Rubber Hose, 2 Mixing Troughs, 1 Stove, 4 Iron Caldrons, 1 Iron Caldron and Furnace, 1 Coffee Can, 2 Copper Coffee Boilers, 6 Kettle Covers, 3 heavy Cast Iron Plates, 1 IRON TANK and HEATER, 1 Potato Masher, a lot of old Paulins, &c., &c.
TERMS—Cash, in Government funds.
J. W. BARRIGER,
Bvt. Maj. & C. S., U. S. A.
WM. TWEDDLE, Auctioneer. j25 d4

**Merchant Tailors and Clothiers, ATTENTION!**
ON Tuesday, July 3.
WRIGHT, DALTON, & COLEMAN,
95 and 97 Main street,
CINCINNATI, Ohio,
Will sell at auction, on underwriters' account, the entire stock of Goods, slightly damaged by water at the late fire of M. Fritz, Merchant Tailor, consisting of
$40,000 Worth of
FINE FRENCH CLOTHS, VESTINGS, CASSIMERES, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.;
A large assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING IN STYLE,
Manufactured especially for the city trade.
A great chance for bargains. j28 d4*

**BY MONTGOMERY & FONTAINE,**
65 SIXTH STREET.
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, CARPETS, STOVES, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
ON Friday Morning, June 29, at 10 o'clock, for cash.
MONTGOMERY & FONTAINE,
j28 d2 Auctioneers.

**GREAT SALE**
OF THE
**Louisville Ornamental Iron-Works.**
COMMENCING on Friday, June 29, at 11 o'clock, the above Works will be sold, altogether or in lots to suit. A great variety of TOOLS, MACHINERY, PATTERNS, SAFES, &c., will be sold to the highest bidder.
Call and get a catalogue of the above Works on Green street, opposite the Custom-house.
TERMS OF SALE.—Sold together, ⅓ cash; balance in 6 and 12 months, with the required securities; sold in lots, cash.
C. C. W. ALFRIEND,
j28 d2 Auctioneer.

**BY S. G. HENRY & CO.**
SPECIAL CASH SALE OF A STOCK OF CHOICE GROCERIES AT AUCTION.
ON Friday Morning, June 29, at 10 o'clock, at Auction rooms, we will sell, to close a partnership
16 bbls No. 2 Mackerel;
50 lbs Valley and Violet Smoking Tobacco;
100 boxes Brown, White, and Fancy Soaps;
5 boxes fancy Green Tea,
With a lot of Yeast Powders, Cream Tartar, Mustard, Coffee, Matches, Chocolate, &c., all first-class goods, with an invoice of very superior Wines.
S. G. HENRY & CO.,
j28 d3 Auctioneers.

**BY S. G. HENRY & CO.**
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, SILK MITTS, AND COTTONADE AND LINEN CLOTHING
AT AUCTION.
ON Friday Morning, June 29, at 11 o'clock, to pay cash advances, an invoice of Summer Cassimeres, Ladies' Dress Goods, real Silk Net Gloves, Dress Goods, &c.
With an invoice of
Cottonade Half Suits and Pants;
Twilled Linen Pants, assorted Vests;
Men's and Boys' fine Linen Dusters;
With a variety of other Clothing.
S. G. HENRY & CO.,
j28 d2 Auctioneers.

**BY C. C. SPENCER.**
LARGE FAMILY CARRIAGE, 40 BOXES CATAWBA AND RHINE WINE, OLD VIOLIN AND FLUTE
AT AUCTION.
ON Friday Morning, June 29, at 10 o'clock, will be peremptorily sold, in front of Auction-rooms, on Main, a Family Carriage, suitable for a family or for a hack; also a double set of Harness. After which, 40 boxes of Catawba and Rhine Wine, to close a consignment; also one old and very superior Violin, formerly belonging to an old musician, lately deceased, and one boxwood Flute, valued at $75. Sale positive.
Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER,
j27 d3 Auctioneer.

**BY S. P. WHALEY & CO.,**
67 SIXTH STREET.
A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE AND LOT on College street, No. 3 between First and Brook streets, one square from the street railway—Lot 30x200 to a 20-foot alley.
ON Saturday Afternoon, June 30, 1866, at 5 o'clock, we will sell, on the premises, one of the best Cottages in the city. Entry is No. 3 College.
The House contains seven rooms, bath-room, gas and water throughout the house, marble-top and enclosed wash-stand, and every convenience.
Possession given in thirty days or sooner. Title perfect, and terms made known at the sale.
S. P. WHALEY & CO.,
j26 d5 Auctioneers.

**Extensive Sale of Condemned Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage.**
OFFICE OF THE ASS'T QUARTERMASTER,
NASHVILLE, TENN., June 21, 1866.
ON FRIDAY, June 29, 1866, I will offer for sale at public auction at Government Warehouse, corner of Broad and Vine streets, a large lot of Condemned Camp and Garrison Equipage, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1,326 Overcoats, | 857 Shovels, |
| 7,046 Haversacks, | 962 Spades, |
| 1,937 Canteens, | 3,447 Axes, |
| 170 Bugles, | 1,248 Picks, |
| 731 Hatchets, | 714 Rubber Ponchos. |

Also a large amount of Army Clothing of all descriptions.
About 150,000 pounds Condemned Tentage, &c.
Terms—Cash in Government Funds.
By order of Bvt. Lieut. Col. A. R. Eddy, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster. THOMAS J. COX,
je18 d13 Bvt. Major and A. Q. M.

**M. J. FRIEDMAN,**
**Auction and Commission MERCHANT,**
SOLICITS CONSIGNMENTS OF Every Description of Goods. Also will attend to out-door sales on very moderate terms.
J. M. FRIEDMAN, Auctioneer,
No. 93 Jefferson st., bet. Third and Fourth,
may29 d3m Opposite Tripp's Music Store.

**NOTICE.**
THE following Notes were stolen with the coat of Mr. Joseph B. Brunswick, on his way from this city to Cincinnati, on the steamer Major Anderson, on the 23d. As they are of no value to any one but the owners, the gentleman who took them is requested to envelop them to Brunswick & Bro., Cincinnati, or to the undersigned, and he can keep the coat. MARKS & CO.
No. 279, dated February 15, 1865, payable 6 months after date, for $844 44.
No. 280, dated February 15, 1865, payable 9 months after date, for $844 44.
No. 281, dated February 15, 1865, payable 12 months after date, for $844 44.
No. 290, dated April 29, 1865, payable 3 months after date, for $500.
No. 291, dated April 29, 1865, payable 6 months after date, for $500.
No. 292, dated April 29, 1865, payable 9 months after date for $500.
No. 293, dated April 29, 1865, payable 12 months after date, for $500.
No. 299, dated November 28, 1865, payable 60 days after date, for $296.
All of the above are drawn by R. B. Fletcher and payable to the order of J. M. Brunswick & Bro.
Further, two notes drawn by Seekamp & Thomas, payable to the order of J. M. Brunswick & Bro., as follows
No. 338, dated August 2, 1865, payable 9 months after date for $815.
No. 339, dated August 2, 1865, payable 12 months after date, for $815.
All persons are warned against buying these notes. je23 d2


## SPECIAL NOTICES.


**Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure.**
Warranted the only sure and perfect cure for PILES, LEPROSY, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, and all diseases of the SKIN. For internal and external use. All dealers will return the money in every case of failure. No cases of failure in *Piles* or *Humors* the past eight years. Sold everywhere.
je27 d3m GEO. H. CARY, Agent.

**MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY,** an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prostrate the vital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. a18 d&wlam

**A Physiological View of Marriage**—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Self-Abuse, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. Cases treated by mail, as before. marl d&w

J. HINZEN. M. ROSEN.
**HINZEN & ROSEN,**
**PIANO -- FORTE MANUFACTURERS,**
Market street, north side, between Sixth and Seventh. LOUISVILLE, KY.
☞ A fine stock of Pianos always on hand at the lowest Eastern prices. Also, an assortment of Pianos for rent. jy29 dtf

**COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.**
This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers f7 dly

**Batchelor's Hair Dye**—The Best in the World. Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. The only perfect Dye! No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Genuine is signed William A. Batchelor. Sold by all Druggists. d8 dly

**Preserve your Hair!—Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs.**—This unrivaled preparation cleanses and beautifies the hair immediately, rendering the coarsest hair soft and pliable; prevents disease of the scalp, premature decay of the hair, and baldness.
C. BATCHELOR, New York, and all Druggists.
d8 dly

**DEAD HEADS,**
or, in other words, heads whose once glorious locks have
**Withered and Whitened**
can in a few moments be re-clothed with all their
*YOUTHFUL ATTRACTIONS*
by a single application of that wonderful talisman
**CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,**
Grizzled whiskers and mustaches, ladies' curls into which the snow of age has prematurely drifted, and red, sandy, or whitey-brown hair, receive, as if by magic, the rarest shades of black or brown from this harmless botanical hair-darkener.
Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair-Dressers. jal eo lm&eo vml

**AMERICAN**
I have saved more than 50,000 persons from death by their cure in a single day Cholera, Dysentery, all summer Complaints, Fever and Ague, and Neuralgia. Also a sure cure for Coughs and Rheumatism. All Druggists sell them
OREIN SKINNER & CO., Sole Proprietors,
Springfield, Mass.

**LIFE DROPS**
Roor's PESTACHINE preserves the life of the Hair—changes it from gray to its original color in three weeks—prevents the hair from falling—is the best article for dressing the hair ever found in the market—will surely remove dandruff and cure

**PESTACHINE**
all diseases of the scalp—is delightfully perfumed, cures baldness, and will not stain the skin—is a perfect Restorer and Dressing combined. No other preparation for the hair contains Pestachio Nut Oil. Sold by all Druggists.
DEMAS, BARNES, & CO., Agents, New York.
OREIN SKINNER & CO., Sole Proprietors,
m23 d3mis Springfield, Mass.


**Public Schools -- Examination of Teachers.**

AN EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS for situations as Teachers in the Public Schools of this city will be held in the Female High School building, on First street, near Chestnut, commencing on Thursday, 28th inst., at 8½ o'clock A. M., and continue three days.

Applicants will be examined for three grades of certificates—Primary, Grammar, and Principal. Applicants for Principals' certificates will be subjected to an oral examination in geometry, physiology, physics, and universal history, in addition to the written examination.

Cards of admission may be obtained on Wednesday.

Circulars, giving information concerning the examination, may be procured by applying to or addressing GEO. H. TINGLEY, Jr.,
Superintendent Public Schools.
Office in Female High School building. Office hour 3 o'clock P. M. June 23 d5


**J. R. ESTERLE & SON,**
**JEWELERS,**
*No. 83 Third st., bet. Market & Main.*
**Watches, Clocks, Silver and Platedware,**
FINE JEWELRY, ETC.
☞ Watches and jewelry repaired and warranted
j6 dlm

**Remember the Place**
CORNER OF EIGHTH AND GREEN.
LOUISVILLE KY, June 1, 1866.

**THE KENTUCKY CLIPPER,**
As improved for 1866, is WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY MACHINE IN MARKET. Persons in want of Machines will do well to call and examine it before purchasing. Repairing done, and Extras always on hand for Harvesting and Mowing Machines. Orders directed to
BRENNAN & CO. or
THEO. SHARP.
Will receive prompt attention. j16 d3

M. Kean. Thl. Judge. E. O'Bannon. E. Bohne.
**LOUISVILLE HOTEL**
Main street, bet. Sixth and Seventh.
**M. KEAN & CO.,........Proprietors.**
THIS HOUSE, HAVING BEEN undergoing thorough repairs, and being entirely refurnished, is now in complete order for the reception of guests. mh dlmis

**BARRETT'S.**
**THE**
BEST VEGETABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.
**On this Continent,**
AND is so pronounced by the most Scientific Analytical Chemists.
It Restores Gray Hair;
It Prevents Hair Falling Out;
It Changes the Roots to their Original Organic Action;
It Eradicates Dandruff and Humors;
It Keeps the Scalp Healthy;
It Contains no Injurious Ingredient;
and is universally accorded to be a splendid dressing and superior Toilet Article. ITS MERITS are INSIDE THE BOTTLE.
Every bottle CONTAINS MORE LIQUID than any other dollar preparation.
NO LARGE REWARDS offered to establish its efficacy, but WE DO GUARANTEE to refund the money to any person who will use two bottles and then say that our Restorative has failed to do all we claim.
J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors,
Manchester, New Hampshire.
**Wilson, Peter, & Co.,**
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
Main st., Louisville, Ky.
M. S. BURR & CO., Gen'l Agents,
No. 26 Tremont st., Boston.
may29 TuTh&Satm

**JACOB ANTHONY,**
MANUFACTURER OF
**Pure Cider Vinegar.**
NO Acid or Other Deleterious Substances used. A large supply constantly in store and for sale to the trade. Also dealer in
**Pure Bourbon and Rye Whisky,**
**Foreign and Domestic Liquors,**
No. 27 Fourth street, bet. Main and Water sts.
m25 eodly

**CARD.**
ON JULY 1st we will move to our large, new three-story store-house, No. 88 Seventh st., between Main and Market, where, by increased facilities, a larger stock of material of every kind in our line, and strict personal attention to all work done, we expect to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to us heretofore. RAMSAY & JAEGER,
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.
je19 d3&je 28 d3

**SLATE AND TIN ROOFING,**
Guttering and Spouting
BY AL. BOURLIER,
je2 dlm 79 Fifth street.


## WANTED.


WANTED TO PURCHASE—A comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, centrally located, with six or eight rooms, water, and gas. Address B., Journal office. j28 d2*

WANTED TO RENT—For three or four months from the 1st of July, a FURNISHED HOUSE in the city or country. Country preferred. References given. Address, with terms and location, R. L. M., P. O. Box 800. j27 d4*

WANTED—A NURSE—A White Woman, middle aged or elderly. Reference required. Apply at the southeast corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets. j28 d3*

WANTED—TO BE ADOPTED—A Girl, 13 years of age, industrious and justified, wishes to be adopted by a rich family without children. Address X. Y. Z., Journal office. j26 d3*

WANTED—To Country Printers—A young man capable of conducting a country newspaper, both editorially and mechanically, desires such a situation on a prosperous country newspaper. Address W., at this office. je26 dtf

WANTED—2 or 3 Unfurnished ROOMS, for man and wife without children, centrally located. References given and required. Address A. S., Journal office. j28 d3*

WANTED—A good Dwelling-HOUSE with four comfortable bed-chambers. A fair rent will be paid.
j26 dtJuly1 A. D. HUNT.

WANTED—Situation as Teacher. A lady, with several years' experience in teaching, and who can give good references, desires to obtain a situation as teacher of Music and French. Address Mrs. A. W. LONG,
j28 d12* Versailles, Woodford co., Ky.

WANTED TO RENT—A comfortable DWELLING with eight rooms, in a central portion of the city, by a careful and prompt-paying tenant. Address Drawer 67, with location and terms. j28 d3*

WANTED—Agents Everywhere for POLLARD'S SOUTHERN HISTORY, complete in two volumes. Life of STONEWALL JACKSON and MORGAN AND HIS MEN. Immense sales. Send stamp for Circular.
je13 d6* S. M. KENNEDY, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—Male and Female—who want to make money fast on a small capital. Business light, honorable, refined, and pleasant for any one having a few hours daily to spare. Agents are making as high as $20 per day on $5 to capital. Send two stamps for particulars, and address B. WAYVELL,
m24 dlm* Box 4991, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—Ten Dollars a day made by Agents in selling the pictures of Washington, Martha Washington, Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln, Andy Johnson, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, McClellan, Farragut, Fremont, Ellsworth, John Brown, Palmer, Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Beauregard, and other popular subjects. Agents wanted. The balance of stock not injured by the fire will be closed out very much below real value. Agents will do well to send in their orders immediately, as these prints will not be retailed.
A. TELEZ, Agent,
may7 d3m Temporarily at 44 Market st.

$75 TO TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS PER MONTH.—Wanted everywhere, Agents, male and female, to sell the improved Common-sense Family Sewing Machine. Price $18. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, bind, braid, quilt, and embroider. The cloth cannot be pulled apart, even after every second stitch is cut. Every Machine warranted three years. Circulars free. Address or call on Secor & Co., ... street, second floor, Louisville, Ky. P. O. Box 396. BLISS & MATHERON,
e17 d3m* General Agents.

$150 PER MONTH!—I WANT Agents in every county in the United States in an entirely new business. Address H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Maine. mayl d&w6m

$1,500 PER YEAR paid to Agents to introduce our new Sewing Machines. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine, or at Chicago, Ill. mayl d&w6m

WANTED—Situation as Foreman of an Iron Foundry, Store or Machine by a man fully competent to take charge of the moulding-shop of any foundry. Address
C. E. ALLAN & CO.,
j28 d&w5 31 Exchange st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Canvassers to sell and put up Barton's Patent Gong House Bells. Men are clearing from $100 to $200 per month clear of expenses. Send for circular.
C. T. MATTESON, General Agent,
j23 d&wtyl Grafton, O.

WANTED—Two Hundred Dollars per Month paid to Agents to introduce our new $15, $25, and $35 Sewing Machines. Lock stitch Patent. Address, with stamp, MONADNOCK SEWING MACHINE CO., Winchendon, Mass., or Philadelphia, Pa. je1 d&w3m

$2,500. WANTED, Agents, Male and female, to sell the Baker Sewing Machine; noiseless-feed, fully secured by letters patent; is second to none, and costs but one-third the price of other leading machines. For particulars, address, with stamp, A. S. OVERHOTT, No. 13 Gay's Building, Second and Pine streets, St. Louis, Missouri. ap13 d3m


## FOR SALE--FOR RENT


FOR RENT—A Large Furnished DWELLING-HOUSE, centrally located, for four months; also Rooms in different parts of the city. SHAFFER & CO.,
je27 d6 Fifth st.

FOR SALE—
BOILER AND ENGINE—Boiler 26 feet long, 42-inch diameter—Engine 25-horse power.
Apply to MONK & STOLL,
j27 d&w4* Main st., above Woodland Garden.

FOR SALE—The Stock, Fixtures, AND LEASE OF A WHOLESALE FANCY GOODS business on Main street. This is a rare opportunity for any one wishing to embark in trade, as the business is well established, paying, and the lease a long one.
All necessary information will be given to responsible communications addressed to Drawer 75, Louisville P. O. j28d3*

FOR SALE—A Suburban Residence, 100 feet front by 180 feet deep, with an airy, beautifully improved. Inquire of JOSEPH DREPPER, No. 98 Sixth street, between Main and Market. je21 dtf

FOR SALE—Drug Store.—An opportunity rarely met with is offered to purchase a ready prescription retail Drug Store, only a few months since fitted up with handsome and modern fixtures, and fashionable styled fore-ware, and stocked completely with the very best goods. The store-room is large, and the stand, though not central, is a most desirable corner, in a paying location. Parties meaning business are invited to apply early as the proprietor must dispose of same in other pursuits. A good residence on adjoining lot and very handsome dwelling connected with the same. Apply to
j21 dtf WILSON, PETER, & CO.

FOR SALE—60 feet of Ground, north side of Main street, 120 feet west from Thirteenth street, depth 185 feet to a 20-foot alley; and 2 Lots, of 30 feet each, south side of Walnut street, 120 feet west from Thirteenth street, depth 191 feet to an alley of 20 feet.
And for Lease for a Term of Years.
30½ feet by 90 feet to an alley of 15 feet, on the east side of Fifth street, between Main and Market sts. Apply to WM. PRATHER,
j15 dtf No. 141 Main st.

FOR SALE—FARM—A Farm of EIGHTY ACRES, in Scott county, Indiana, 1¾ miles from Vienna Station, Jeffersonville railroad; sixty acres cleared and well fenced; about 40 good apple trees, some peaches, plums, and grapes, all bearing fruit; a good well; a two-story House, Lower log, weather-boarded and lathed and papered, two rooms 22 and 18x20 feet, kitchen, with porch extending to house, which can be bought at a reasonable price, or exchange for improved city property. Apply to PHIL. T. GARMAN, No. 95 Third street, between Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Kentucky. may26 dtf

FOR SALE—The Attention of PURCHASERS is directed to the following list of property, embracing some of the choicest Building lots in the city of Louisville, from which selections can be made:
210 by 170 N. W. corner of College and Floyd sts.
150 by 200 N. W. corner of Jacob and Floyd.
200 by 190 N. W. corner of Jacob and Preston.
150 by 180 N. W. corner of College and Preston.
Also about 12 acres of Land, fronting on south side of Bank street, in Portland.
For particulars and terms apply to
THOS. P. JACOB, Trustee,
Southeast corner Market and Third sts., up stairs.
may28 dtf

FOR SALE—FARM—Containing 200 acres, situated 22 miles from Louisville, 1¾ miles from the Salt river turnpike, 1 mile this side of Salt river, in Bullitt county, well suited for a stock, grain and fruit farm, rich limestone soil, 100 acres cleared and under fence, with good frame dwelling-house, and necessary out-buildings; large orchard of bearing trees; most valuable timber, such as walnut, oak, poplar and cherry. Will be sold in a body, or subdivided in tracts, or exchanged for city property. G. T. BRECKMANN,
mar8 dtf 100 Jefferson st. bet. Fourth and Fifth.

FOR RENT—The very large, capacious store-house on Main street, between First and Brook streets, just vacated by the U. S. Government. Apply to
THOS. P. JACOB,
e30 dtf S. E. corner Market and Third, up stairs.

FOR RENT—A Desirable Office over A. A. Blanchard's New Store, Main street, three doors above Third. a28 dtf

FOR SALE—A modern-style two-story brick-house, containing eight rooms, in perfect repair, and in one of the best locations in the city. Lot 31¼ feet wide by 140 feet deep. Apply to COOKS & BARBEE,
No. 137 north side Main, bet. Fourth and Fifth.
a 24 dtf

FOR RENT—Loft—The second floor of Store-house on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. Inquire at
DORN, BARKHOUSE, & CO.'S,
j20 dtf 137 Main st.

FOR SALE—A small lot of prime black locust timber; also about 400 Fence Posts, cut 8 feet long, of the same material. Address Drawer No. 120, Post-office. mar8 dtf

**FOSTER, COPELAND, & CO.,**
**Commission Merchants**
AND
**Merchandise Brokers,**
30 Water st., corner Coenties Slip, NEW YORK.
ADVANCES made by
FOSTER BROTHERS,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
FOSTER, GWYN, & CO.,
may31 d3mis Memphis, Tenn.

**SOAP.**
150 GROSS fine Toilet Soaps, of various kinds, just received and for sale by
MONTGOMERY & FONTAINE,
237 Main street,
je28 dtf opposite Louisville Hotel.

CHAMPION CLOTHES-WRINGER at AL. BOURLIER'S,
j23 d6 79 Fifth street.

## [illegible]rrival and Departure of Trains.

**[illegible]OUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY, & CHICAGO R.R.**

| | DEPART. | ARRIVE. |
|---|---|---|
| Morning Express | 5.30 A. M. | 5.40 A. M. |
| Night Express | 8.30 P. M. | 8.20 P. M. |

**JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Morning Express | 7.00 A. M. | 11.00 P. M. |
| Evening Express | 2.15 P. M. | 4.10 P. M. |
| Night Express | 8.30 P. M. | 4.35 A. M. |

**LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [illegible] and Danville Express and Mail (daily except Sunday) | 5.25 A. M. | 2.00 P. M. |
| Nashville Mail (daily) | 7.00 A. M. | 6.00 P. M. |
| Nashville Express (daily) | 7.00 P. M. | 5.00 A. M. |
| [illegible]town Accommodation (daily except Sunday) | 4.20 P. M. | 8.35 A. M. |

**LOUISVILLE AND FRANKFORT R. R.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Morning Express | 6.00 A. M. | 10.35 A. M. |
| Evening Express | 3.30 P. M. | 7.00 P. M. |
| Accommodation | 5.15 P. M. | 8.10 A. M. |

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 3 A. M.

**Interesting reading matter on every page of the Journal.**

SAENGERBUND FESTIVAL.—We are gratified to learn that steps have been taken by the Council with a view to assist in the approaching festival of the Saengerbund. This movement is right, and worthy of the enlarged views of our public-spirited city fathers. It would be a matter of regret if our city should fall behind other cities in her encouragement of this celebrated society, or if, by ill-timed parsimony she should fail to reap *all* the advantages which may accrue to her from this immense gathering. Some assistance will be necessary to enable the Saengerbund to bear the great expense incident to the festival. A great deal has been done by private contributions, but much still remains to be done, and since the corporation will reap, it is only fair that it should sow.

We hope that the contemplated action of the "city fathers" will be carried into full effect, and that thereby the festival of the Saengerbund in our city will be made superior to any which they have hitherto held.

☞ We assure our readers that a morning can scarcely be more delightfully spent than in examining the establishment of F. H. Hegan, on Main, below Fourth street. There are a thousand things to delight the eye and the artistic sense. An [illegible] be spent profitably over the portfolios of engravings—choice engravings of rare and beautiful pictures, on all subjects and by many masters. There are a few excellent paintings in the gallery, and an infinitude of engravings upon the walls of the gallery, but not the less beautiful part of the establishment is that in which the general public will be most interested as a means of practical comfort as well as luxury. We refer to the wall paper and household ornamental department. We saw some new patterns of wall papers, which for richness and simplicity are unexcelled, and mirrors in the newest fashions and styles. The later tastes in window curtains and mirrors resemble the fashion of a quarter of a century ago. They are simpler and richer in appearance. If any reader needs any thing to adorn his home, from a mirror to paper on the walls, an engraving or frames for a picture, he can be suited from the rich and varied stock of Mr. Hegan.

☞ We are requested to call the attention of the city Council to the filthy condition of the ditch running out Ninth beyond Broadway to Cawthorn street. This nuisance has existed for a long time, and as the hot weather approaches, the nauseous stench which is emitted from the stagnant water and offal which accumulates in this locality bears unmistakable [illegible] that this ditch is pregnant with [illegible] causes which engender and aggravate disease, especially that terrible disease, the cholera, which now threatens the city. The citizens in this neighborhood would be obliged to the Council if that body would take some steps to remedy this evil, and doubtless those who visit Louisville by way of the Nashville Railroad would form a more favorable opinion of the cleanliness of our city than this filthy ditch is liable to create.

PROPERLY CANED.—Captain Alexander Gilmore last evening retired from his position as Chief of Police. Upon the assemblage of the police force for roll-call Mr. W. G. Reasor surprised Captain Gilmore by briefly addressing him in terms complimentary, and by crowning the speech by presenting him with an elegant and costly gold-headed cane inscribed as follows:

"To our Chief Captain Alexander Gilmore, in token of esteem, by the Police of Louisville, June 23, 1866."

The top of the cane opens like a locket and inside is a portrait of the Captain.

Judge Johnston accepted the cane in behalf of Captain Gilmore in a happy speech.

THEATRICAL.—The elegant hall of the Harmony Society on Jefferson street will be open to the public on next Friday night, when the amateur players of the society will give a dramatic entertainment for the benefit of the approaching national musical festival, or Saengerfest, as our German friends have it. "All is not gold that glitters" is the popular piece which will be presented on this occasion. [illegible] to see the hall filled to its utmost capacity, and advise everybody to procure tickets at Mr. Tripp's music store.

☞ The Western Presbyterian charges that Rev. Mr. R. Carson has been forced [illegible] the Fourth-street Presbyterian Church without consulting the wishes of the elders or congregation. True to their principles, and like the originators of the late war, the seceders, or secessionists, or rebels are determined to take the church out of the Union. It is a great pity the principal leader, or leaders, had not remained in Canada or some other foreign country, for they are doing nothing but breeding discontent and trouble in the community.

☞ Mr. James B. Berry, who has been for some time a local editor in our office, is about to retire. We cannot let him go without testifying to his fine merits and abilities. He is one of the best qualified men as a local editor that we have ever known. And he has the best qualifications as a principal editor. He can make a deep mark anywhere.

THE JAIL.—Jacob George, alias John Brown, was secured on a charge of feloniously appropriating gas pipes. John Hunt was surrendered by his bail. Three negroes—George and Napoleon Roberts and Elijah Murray—indicted for murder, were afforded secure accommodations until wanted by the Circuit Court.

SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS.—To-night the annual commencement of the Female High School will take place at Masonic Temple. We are indebted to Mr. Grant, Principal of the Male High School, for an invitation to attend the commencement exercises of his school at the same place to-morrow night.

BIG MEETING.—To-day the Democracy of Southern Indiana have a big meeting at New Albany. Dan Voorhees and Joe McDonald will be the heavy artillery on this occasion.

☞ Grocers Spice Dealers, and Druggists, all sell Burnett's Standard Flavoring Extracts.

**Proceedings at the Second Presbyterian Church—Additional Elders Elected—Protest of the former Elders—Considerable Excitement and much Feeling Evinced.**

Last night, pursuant to previous announcement, the congregation of the Second Presbyterian Church assembled at their place of worship for the purpose of taking into consideration, and proceeding with the election of four additional Elders. There was a large congregation present, besides quite a number of outsiders, which the interest of the occasion had called together. Mr Stuart Robinson, acting as Moderator, stated that the object of the meeting was the election of additional Elders, and urged that it was a solem duty, and that they must look to the Supreme Ruler for guidiance, and be actuated by the Holy Spirit, that it was a call as well as an election. After prayer by the Moderator in which he besecched that brotherly love should prevail, and that faith, charity and knowledge should be given them, Mr. Watt was elected Secretary. After brief explanatory remarks by Mr. Robinson, the question was proposed as to whether the election of additional elders should be proceeded with. This proposition created a considerable sensation when Mr. Prather came forward, and with much feeling read the following protest against the proposition to elect additional elders, which was listened to with marked and profound attention:

It has become the painful but imperative duty of the undersigned, Ruling Elders in this congregation, to make this communication to their brethren in the Church. This duty is painful to the extreme, because it requires us to take exceptions to the course recently pursued by the pastor of the Church; it is imperative because we have so solemnly engaged, in our ordination vows, to study the peace, unity and purity of the Church. We [illegible] the divine guidance in attempting to exercise our present duty to the flock over which the Holy Ghost hath made us overseers.

First. We ask your attention to the manner in which the meeting of the congregation was called. The Form of Government, chap. 13, sec. 2, declares that every congregation shall elect persons to the office of Ruling Elder in the mode most approved and in use in the congregation. [illegible]

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE, June 21, 1866.

[illegible]

WM. PRATHER,
R. KNOTT,
J. B. KINKEAD,
JOHN HOMIRE.

But the pastor, instead of complying with this request, [illegible]

[illegible]

WM. PRATHER,
R. KNOTT,
J. B. KINKEAD,
JOHN HOMIRE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 27, 1866.

In reply to the above protest, Mr Geo. W. Morris said that he had known exceptions to the rules specified in the protest as applying to the election of elders, and insisted upon the legitimacy of the proceeding with warmth and interest. He said that if any wrong in the premises had been done or attempted it was the duty of the elders to have gone to their pastor and consulted him, and, in a Christian spirit, as brethren should, lay the matter before him for consultation. Mr. Morris was followed by Mr. Knott, who stated, that, as an elder, he had sought on various occasions interviews with Mr. Robinson, who always refused, saying that he did not want an interview with him (Knott) upon Church matters. Mr. Knott was called to order by the Moderator, who, as he claimed by the rules, stopped him as he was getting into personalities and departing from the question before the house, which was the election of elders. Mr. Knott appealed to the house, pending which appeal he was permitted to proceed. He paid the highest tribute to the former or rather the present elders. He had been for twelve years an elder himself, and for a long time Superintendent of the Sabbath School. He loved the Church and its members, and could see nothing in the acts of himself or brother elders to merit such a rebuke as was proposed by the election of additional elders, which was equivalent to supplanting the former ones. He stated that Mr. Robinson had not recognized the present elders as a part of the Church and had clearly disregarded the rights of the Church and the rightful acts of the elders, and that the Church had been closed more since Robinson's return from Canada than it had for four years before. At this point Mr. Robinson declared that it was his duty as Moderator to silence Mr. Knott. After some wrangling Mr. K proceeded, however, saying that Mr. Robinson had declared that the election of other elders would be equivalent to sustaining him, Robinson, and claimed that he and the other elders were the true church members, and that Robinson and those insisting upon the election of other elders were seceders under act of the Assembly. Mr. Kinkead, another elder, arose to state that Mr. Robinson had clearly disregarded the rights and feelings of the Elders, and that he was sure they would be disregarded after the election of the proposed additional four, and that it was a violation of the rules and regulations. No attention was paid to Mr. Kinkead by the Moderator, who put the question as to the election, which was carried by a vote of 163 to 29. When this vote was taken, all challenges being refused, the former elders and many of their friends retired from the Church. Elders were then put in nomination, Mr. G. W. Morris, A. A. Gordon, Dr. Knoek and Mr. Heiskell being elected, Morris receiving 104 votes, Gordon 111, Dr. Knoek 81 and Mr. Heiskell 108 votes. After the election of elders a congregational meeting was held, with Hamilton Pope as Moderator and Mr. Morris as Secretary.

Resolutions were passed indorsing the course of Mr. Robinson, and recommending a spirit of brotherly love, after which the benediction was pronounced and the congregation was dismissed.

**THE EXHIBITION OF THE GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD SCHOOL AT MASONIC TEMPLE.**

Last evening the spacious hall of Masonic Temple was crowded to excess on the occasion of the closing exercises for the present year of the Seventh Ward school. Many were obliged to go away disappointed, it being utterly impossible to seat or even afford standing room to the vast multitude who sought admittance.

The first or introductory exercise was that of singing a beautiful hymn, entitled "Praise, O Praise our God and King." Those who participated were the young ladies of the school. The vast hall resounded with the melody, and all were charmed at the [illegible] and winning voices of the [illegible] choir. The first declamation was by Master William Tillson, who acquitted himself creditably.

Another song, "In faithful bonds united," by a bevy of young misses, was next sung with much applause.

Miss Nettie Danforth then read a selection entitled "Over the River," but owing to confusion in the audience the production could be heard but partly.

Master Benjamin Haggard delivered the Oration of Spartacus to the Envoys of Rome, and was complimented highly.

Then followed a duett by Misses Jennie Parr and Ellie Slaughter, which, considering their age, was highly pleasing and entertaining.

"Patriotism a reality," by Horace Platt, was spoken with effect.

Song, "Friends, awake!" by the school, was beautiful.

The celebrated production of T. F. Marshall, on the Clay Monument, by Charles Curd, was spoken [illegible]

Miss [illegible] executed the "Bird Waltz" on the piano, and did it well.

"Military Supremacy dangerous to Liberty," by Prather Hall, was well spoken.

Song, "To the Mountain," by the school, was charming.

The "Frozen Ship," a selection read by Miss Sallie C. Owens, could not be heard distinctly, though it was evident she tried to read so as to be heard.

"Changing Seasons," sung by the school, was well received.

"Fee-sticks," by Russell Wheeler, created much merriment.

"Rosalie," a duet and chorus, Mollie Figg and Jennie Wright, a favorite song with the school, was very sweetly given by both school and pianist.

"On being found guilty of treason," Meagher by John Coleman, was well spoken and listened to with attention.

"The Revelers," read by Miss Mary Baird, like other selections, could not be heard plainly.

Trio, "Festival Chimes," Miss Sallie Owens, Mary Needham, Ollie Gabriel, Miriam Callahan, Belle Jones and Emma Hunter.

The First Part was concluded with an exhibition of Free Gymnastics by the boys. This highly-important and healthful instruction appears to have received much attention in the Public Schools of our city, and in the Grammar Department, as was exhibited last evening, was both perfect and pleasing.

Instrumental music, by Miss Mary Gibbons, was well executed. It consisted of a medley of gems from different composers, and evinced no little culture.

"Our Common Country," by James Buckner, a graduate, was warmly received by the audience.

Song, "The Soldier's Grave," by the school, fully equalled other musical efforts of the evening.

"New Year's Eve," read by Miss Fannie Clarke, was heard more distinctly than any selection previously read.

"Neath the Greenwood tree—duett by Mollie Figg, Ella Snead, Lewis Davis, Ida Cornell, Jennie Wright—was a very sweet song, and well rendered.

"Irish Allens and English Victories," declaimed by James Huber, was enthusiastically applauded by the Fenian element of the audience.

Song, "There'll be sunshine," by the school.

Solo, Kathleen Mavourneen, by Miss Ida Carroll, was a charming song, and produced a visible effect by its plaintive sentiment, and the manner in which it was given.

The Raven, by Enoch Breeding, was repeated with feeling.

The remainder of the programme was as follows:

Quartette—Come where my love lies dreaming ... George Needham, [illegible], David Hyman, [illegible], Ben. Haggard, James Huber.

Thanksgiving Sermon—LeGrand ... Temple Bodley

Song—Trumpet Signal for March ...

Gymnastics—Dumb Bells ...

Scene on the Ocean ...

Closing Hymn—Remember thy Creator ...

Owing to the unusual length of these exercises, and the crowded condition of the hall, much confusion and restlessness prevailed. We think an exhibition of this character would prove equally successful should a programme of less extent be prepared.

The efforts of those who participated were worthy of a more extended notice than we have given, but we have been compelled to refer to them briefly on account of the lateness of the hour to which the entertainment was extended.

The rain of the previous night had admirably prepared the atmosphere for such an occasion, and served to render the audience far more comfortable than it would have been ordinarily.

To-night the exercises of the Female High School take place, and no doubt the hall will be crowded.

**THE COURTS.**

CIRCUIT COURT.—Mary German was convicted upon three indictments for shoplifting, and on each was sentenced to be confined one year in the penitentiary. Mary Roberts, colored, for theft, was sentenced to five years imprisonment. The demurrer of Henry Shirar to indictment was sustained. He was remanded and gave bail. Georgiana Miller, theft, not guilty. Thomas and John Hunt, mule stealing, jury hung. Sixteen indictments were returned by the Grand Jury. Thomas Rudd was sworn in as an attorney.

MAGISTRATE'S COURT—BEFORE ESQUIRE CLEMENT.—Commonwealth vs. J. Marshal Gilmore, passing a counterfeit $20 Indianapolis National Bank note; committed in default of $[illegible] bail. Commonwealth vs. George Rolston, alias Lloyd Isaacs, cutting Henry Parker with intent to kill. Discharged, Parker failing to identify him.

POLICE COURT—W. R. KINNEY, JUDGE PRO TEM. Wells Lampkins, drunk and disorderly; fined $5. George McMullen and Milton Barnum, same offense; discharged. Mathew Dougan and Samuel Stockwell, same offense; discharged. Ann Sheridan, same offense; $[illegible] and $[illegible] for three months. Margaret Gorman, same offense; $[illegible] and $[illegible] for three months. Molly Sweitzer, disorderly conduct; $7 and $[illegible] for three months. G. W. Wolvington, drunk; $5. Three boys were up for disorderly conduct, but were turned over to their parents. Ann Doyle, Josephine Arnold and Mary Brown were charged with disorderly conduct and discharged. Mike Ammon, assault and battery on Kate McCord; fined $5 and held in $[illegible] for three months. Wm. Arleton, stealing $20 from Lowdy Howard; continued. M. Laplelle and George Harmon; assault and battery on Thos. Reynolds; continued.

ORDINANCE WARRANTS.—City vs. W. H. Burkhart, not keeping [illegible] in order; fined $[illegible]. City vs. Ben Griffy, throwing water in street; fined $5.

**MUNICIPAL.**

The Common Council met pursuant to adjournment at 8 o'clock last evening. D. Spaulding, Jr. in the Chair.

A communication was received from J. P. Browder, Principal of the Seventh Ward School, inviting the Common Council to attend the exhibition of that school at the Masonic Temple. The invitation was accepted, and forwarded to the Board of Aldermen.

An invitation to attend the exhibition of the Male High School on Friday, was accepted.

Mr. P. Campion introduced an ordinance to repave and recurb sidewalks on Preston street, between Main and Broadway. Passed.

An ordinance to regrade and repave the sidewalks on Fourth street, between Main and Broadway was introduced. Passed.

Adjourned until Saturday evening.

☞ Dr. J. B. Irving, of Charleston, S. C., has been elected Secretary of the American Jockey Club, which the Field, Turf and Farm calls the leading association of America.

**THE FACKLER CASE.**

**Second Day.**

J. G. Harris recalled—Boarded with Mr. Fackler about six months. Have not made any special estimate of the value of the furniture. It was probably worth $[illegible]. Was in jail at the time of the fire. Was there for selling cigars. A violation of the revenue laws.

John D. McPherson sworn—Live in New York. Reside now on Market street. Was engaged as barkeeper by Fackler. When he was away acted as proprietor. My position gave me a chance to know what there was in the house. The furniture had been used some time, the carpets were common and much worn. As to the sheets, the beds were all supplied as far as I know. There were enough quilts for the beds. There was no [illegible] in the bar [illegible] before the fire. There were three kinds of cigars and only three boxes. Do not know anything about the quality of the liquors. Had one jug of stomach bitters. The gin was all out. Had white ways of the kind called for. House burned on Sunday night or Monday morning. Was at the house that night. Slept there. [illegible] about one o'clock. Some of the minstrels from Wood's Theater were boarding there, and they set up late playing cards and drinking. Fackler came down about quarter past twelve, and passed through to the [illegible]. I then lit the [illegible] ers to bed, and, when I came down, Fackler was behind the bar. I was gone about fifteen minutes, as I had to rouse up a man to let the others in the room. After the [illegible] was closed, went up to bed. Fackler going up at the same time. Saw him enter his room. I [illegible] in the fourth story. Fackler slept in the room opposite the parlor. I closed up the house as usual that night. Fastened the front door as usual. Was first conscious of the fire by being roused by the chambermaid. The smoke came into my room so thick I could hardly see. Day was breaking I think. House was all afire when I got down stairs. Could feel the heat through the floor. At the time Mr. F. came down he had a light. Had no light when he came back. Mr. F. took the key that night. The cook turned off the gas in the kitchen. The dining-room girl turned off the gas there. The place under the front stairs was used as a baggage-room. There was a quantity of baggage there. The baggage room was not locked. There was no one to leave that night or next morning. I came to town one year ago in June. Stopped at Fackler & Mittel's when I first came here. They dissolved partnership about the first of April, or seven or eight weeks before the fire. The baggage room was on the [illegible] side to Fackler and myself. Fackler went back to the dining room while I showed the guests up to their rooms. Took two candles up in my hand, as there were no candles [illegible] handy. There was no [illegible] in the cellar to my knowledge. Could not say what a house with its [illegible] room furnished would amount to. Had not bought any new goods to my knowledge.

Maggie Myers sworn—Was engaged at the City Hotel. The night of the fire went to bed at [illegible] o'clock. Was chambermaid and had care of the dining-room. Was sleeping in fourth story. Saw no fire but plenty of smoke. The fire was over the whole house. When I went up stairs there was no fire in the stove and I turned out the gas in the dining-room. There were about two dozen sheets in use. There were twenty-eight or twenty-nine bedsteads and only three sheets. Some beds had no sheets. The bedsteads were old. Mrs. Fackler was at home. Did not see her till next morning.

Minnie Slaiter, sworn—Was at Fackler's the night of the fire. Don't know how the house was furnished.

Lewis Lhorton sworn—Woke up about 3 o'clock, and then woke to get [illegible] The City Hotel was on fire. Saw a big light in the dining-room. Saw [illegible] Slept in the loft of Burch's stable. Knew Harris. My [illegible] Got acquainted with [illegible] at the City Hotel. Never talked with him about the fire. Visited him in jail. He never asked me what I knew.

Charles Clegg sworn—Lived at Sam Burch's next door to the fire. I saw the fire in two different places. One was at the foot of the stairs that came down into the dining-room. The other was nearly opposite, about ten or twelve feet off. I broke the window and got hold of a hose from the water works and played upon the fire. The light was considerable [illegible] the room was full of smoke. There was water on it till I was set [illegible] I was of no use. The fire [illegible] as if I was busy on the floor. The fire under the window was [illegible] until the floor was [illegible] that night. I run on the river as [illegible] Knew Fackler by sight. Saw him in the street about three-quarters of an hour after the alarm was given. Saw him on the opposite side of the street. I told first the bar keeper, Mr. [illegible] Was a [illegible] minute. Fackler was standing with the bar keeper when he was talking with him.

John Sneed, sworn—Was living at Sam Burch's, next door to the fire. Mr. Lhorton woke me up and we went down together. Saw the fire in the dining-room which was then small. If water could have been thrown on it it might have been put out. Saw but one fire. The window fronted the house where I looked through. Was sleeping in the stable loft, and working for Burch at that time. I was the first one over the fence to see the fire. Never saw Harris to know him before the trial. Told several what I knew, didn't know whether he was guilty or not. Spoke to Mr. Thompson the first one about the fire. May have spoken to Mr. Sweeney [illegible] about it.

Then the Court adjourned for dinner. After the recess was over the [illegible] Witness was [illegible] Lhorton, recalled. Was the first one to give the alarm. When I saw Fackler he had on nothing but shirt and pants. Saw him in the street.

John Tatesworn—Was stopping with Mr. Burch. Was there the night of the fire. Woke about three o'clock. The alarm was given. I [illegible] Burch to move out his things. He said there was no danger. [illegible] [illegible] near the saw-dust [illegible] room stairs. It [illegible] the fire caught on the [illegible] On the other side of the room saw another fire near the wall. It was small when I first saw it. There was plenty of smoke but not much fire. I slept in the third story of Burch's. The fires were not connected. I saw Fackler after everything was moved out of Burch's, standing on the veranda [illegible] he was dressed.

E. Hancke sworn—Knew the property of Fackler. Saw several [illegible] for help. No one had then given the alarm. Started to give it myself and met Mr. Moore. It went up and I returned to the fire. I got a ladder and helped them down. I knocked at the front door and let the people come down stairs, but saw that the stairs were on fire. Told them they could not get down stairs. Saw Mrs. Fackler and several boarders on the back porch. Helped them down. Saw some bedding and a bedstead thrown down. Have known Fackler since he occupied the house.

Wm. Hipwell, sworn—Am a member of the police. Arrested the accused. The morning of the fire I was at the corner of Main and Clay. Got in a butcher's wagon and rode down to Fourth. Very few people there. Assisted in taking things out of Burch's. Saw some things taken out of the City Hotel. After the walls fell walked in and met Fackler there. Talked with him but he knew nothing as to how the fire started. Said he had saved nothing but his pants. Noticed that Fackler had his watch but no vest. He made some statement to me and another to Mr. Sluter. That led me to suppose that all was not right. Talked with the boarders and from all the [illegible] concluded that Fackler should be arrested. Some of the most important witnesses are absent. He made contradictory statements about the fire. Said he was insured.

Here the prosecution rested. For the defense the first witness was

Mr. Wm. H. Moore sworn—I am a private watchman. When the alarm was given I was standing by the Ormsby House. Started for Fourth street, and when at the corner heard the alarm of fire shouted. Went over to the National Hotel, where the porter was washing the sidewalk. Asked the porter to go and get the key. He delayed, and I stormed at him till he went. He returned and said there was no key. I then went [illegible] the fire, and saw Fackler handing down a bedstead. Next came down a bundle, that looked like a bed tick. Some months before I was sent for by Fackler to investigate an attempt to fire the premises. It was in the washroom. Saw some kindling there. Mr. Fackler said that the attempt was made two months before the fire, and asked me to watch the rear part of his premises. I said I would.

C. Ebble, sworn—Have known Mr. Fackler since August. I sold the place to Fackler & Mittel for [illegible]. Could have sold together parties for the same amount. Everything was included in the sale, cigars, liquors, furniture and lease and all that was necessary to carry on the hotel business. The lease was not transferable, though I thought it was. I paid [illegible] for the transfer. I sold them 35 beds. I never went through the house after the sale. Valued the whole at $4,000. Sold it and wife had promised to transfer the lease whenever I desired.

A. Mittel, sworn—Was in partnership with Fackler. Sold out seven weeks before the fire to Fackler for $[illegible]. Money was to be paid to Mittel's father. Took his note. The attempt at arson was made in January.

Here the case was closed. Mr. Selby Harney, for the prosecution, moved that he be held to answer an indictment. Mr. Bijur, for the defense, made a brief and pungent speech, reviewing the testimony and asserting that there was not a particle of proof against the accused. He therefore moved his discharge. Colonel Harney replied, sifting the testimony to show the presumptive evidence that Fackler committed the crime. Here the case rested.

Judge Cochran decided that the proof was insufficient, and ordered that John Fackler be discharged from custody.

THE STATION HOUSES.—At the Clay-street Station, Frank McClisle was expiating in a night's lodging his disorderly conduct.

Susan Barr, Lord Isaac's affinity, was locked up for disagreeing with her Lord, who was marched off to jail.

At the First-street Station, Henry Johnson and George W. Baker were presented by Officers Shindler and Cochrane for being blind drunk and too noisy.

Mary Ryan was incarcerated on a charge of having stolen a ring.

ERRATUM.—In our police report yesterday, amongst the ordinance warrant cases, appeared the charge of the "City vs. King and Owen, stealing brick on Jefferson street." The matter was written as follows: "City vs. King and Owen, *standing hack* on Jefferson street." Of course the first charge is absurd to any and all who know the gentlemen, and we regret that the types should have caused so disagreeable a blunder.

FATAL AFFRAY.—The Madison Courier says that James Moore, formerly proprietor of the American Hotel in Madison, got into an altercation with Thomas Estus at Bedford Springs, Kentucky, Tuesday morning, and struck Estus in the temple with a glass, from the effects of which he died in thirty minutes. Moore is now in jail at Bedford.

☞ Some idea may be formed of the business of Galveston, Texas, says the Civilian and Gazette, from the fact that there have been issued, the present year, 146 licenses to merchants, traders, &c.; 288 dray licenses and 80 carriage licenses; an increase of 40 drays and 48 carriages over last year.

JEFFERSONTOWN, KY., June 27.

*To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:*

Dr. Goss on yesterday, the 26th instant, held an inquest on the body of an infant found in Mr. Stephen Powell's well, which appeared to have been born at maturity. The verdict of the jury was that from all the evidence elicited it was the child of a negro woman who was in the employ of Powell. It appeared to have been in the well for some three or four weeks.

Respectfully, A. G. WATTS.

INQUEST NO. 565.—Held June 26th, at Portland, on the body of a negro supposed to be named Robert J. Ward or Bob Ford. Verdict: Came to his death in the Ohio river at the above place, by accidental drowning, June 25, 1866.

J. C. GILL, Coroner.

**New Publications from John P. Morton & Co.'s.**

LECTURES ON THE STUDY OF HISTORY—Delivered in Oxford in 1859-61, by Goldwin Smith, M. A., Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford; to which is added a Lecture Delivered before the New York Historical Society in December, 1864, on the University of Oxford.

HAND AND GLOVE—

A new work from the versatile and agreeable novelist Amelia B. Edwards, authoress of Barbara's History, The Ladder of Life, My Brother's Wife, &c.

THE HORSE. By W. Youatt.

This is the fourth edition of this valuable work of reference, in connection with the natural history, general management and treatment of the horse, in health and disease.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF HERBERT SPENCER. PRINCIPLES OF BIOLOGY. First volume.

In the preface to the English edition Mr. Spencer remarks: "The aim of this work is to set forth the general truths of Biology, as illustrative of, and as interpreted by, the laws of evolution: the special truths being introduced only so far as is needful for elucidation of the general truths. The subject of Biology will be treated of in two volumes, of which the present is the first. The second volume will probably appear toward the close of the year."

DR. SMITH'S SMALLER CLASSICAL DICTIONARY.

This is a book especially designed and adapted for schools. Dr. Smith's larger classical dictionary has been almost entirely out of the reach of a great number of schools, on account of the size and price. This work will be found to fill up that want which has always existed in our school classical literature, and will amply satisfy the demands of the student. The mythological articles have been illustrated by drawings from ancient works of art by Mr. George Scharf.

**NOTICES OF THE DAY.**

WHO IS TO BLAME?—If people grow thin and emaciated, and fairly die out by inches from the ravages of dyspepsia and indigestion, and who will pity such people in their distress and suffering, when the neglect to avail themselves of the only remedy yet discovered that will cure them, and which we have again and again repeated and recommended as a certain cure for dyspepsia—we refer to Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. It is certainly the greatest miracle of the age, for it cures all disorders of the stomach and bowels. j28eod3

THE NERVES! THE NERVES!! THE NERVES!!!—Persons laboring under weak and delicate nervous affections would do well to use our *Nervine*. It is a most reliable remedy, and seldom fails. It will be sent by mail, postage free, at $2 per box. RAYMOND & CO., 76 Fourth street, near Main.

je28 eod1m

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THOSE AFFLICTED.—Diseases of the kidneys and bladder generally yield to that most salutary remedy the *Grafenberg Company's Lythontriptic*, sold by RAYMOND & CO., 76 Fourth street, near Main.

je28 eod1m

☞ Buyers will recollect S. G. Henry & Co.'s sale of twenty-two city bonds ($1,000 each) this morning, (Thursday) at half past 12 o'clock, at the Board of Trade rooms.

☞ The Magic Coffee Settler will save its cost in eggs in one month. You can get them at Creighton's, 110, west side Third street; also, the Syphon Filter. The trade supplied. je28 2t

☞ The ladies have decided that MADAME FOY'S CORSET SKIRT SUPPORTER supplies a want most sensibly felt regarding that portion of their dress. Dry goods and fancy stores have them.

☞ We call the attention of the buyers of FURNITURE and House-keeping goods to the auction sale at No. 55 Jacob street, between Brook and Floyd streets, this Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. The furniture is nearly new and in excellent order.

S. P. WHALEY & CO., Auct's.

☞ Attention is called to the Government sale of desks, safes, platform and other scales, &c., at the commissary warerooms, No. 21 East Main street, by Wm. Tweddle, this morning, at ten o'clock. He will also sell, at the same place, at eleven o'clock, an elegant light family carriage.

LADIES—Go to Kinsella & McShane's Dry Goods Store, on Market street near Preston. It is the most popular dry goods store in Louisville. Both the Preston street and the Market street cars pass by the store every five minutes. je28 d6

**Take Time by the Forelock.**

The miasma which generates epidemic fevers is now rising in clouds under the blazing beams of the dog-day sun. Every living body, as well as refuse animal and vegetable matter, emits some vapor, and in crowded cities and in [illegible] all together the elements of disease are evolved. The pressure upon every vital organ is never so great as in the second and third months of summer, and common sense teaches us that these organs require to be reinforced to meet it.

We hold our lives, so to speak, on a *repairing lease*, and this is the season when the process of dilapidation is most rapid and repairs are most required. Therefore *[illegible], prop, and [illegible] the powers of nature* with that mighty vegetable restorant, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. He who takes it may be said to clothe himself in sanitary mail, against which epidemic disease will hurl its poisoned shafts in vain. This is no gratuitous assertion, but a great *medical fact*, attested by twelve years' experience in every climate of the habitable globe. Extremes of temperature always disturb the functions of the stomach, the bowels, the liver, and the skin. It is through these that the most dangerous maladies assail us. Tone them in advance with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, and defy heat and malaria. je8 d&w4&weow1

**BUSINESS NOTICES.**

WHERE TO SEND OUR SONS.—Send them to Bryant, Stratton & Dolan's Louisville Business College, where they will get a sound business education. College at the corner of Third and Jefferson streets. Call to-day. j27 d2

☞ The Louisville Commercial College—Boyd's—continues in session during the vacation of other schools and colleges. Students in Book-keeping, Penmanship, Telegraphing, &c., are admitted at any time. je25 d6&w1

WALL-PAPER.—A large variety of new and beautiful styles always on hand and for sale, at the lowest prices, at Wood & Bro.'s, Third street, above Main. j21 d8

☞ Show-cases and Venetian Blinds, on hand and made to order, at short notice, at Wood & Bro.'s, Third street, above Main. j21 d3

BILLIARDS.—The new and elegant billiard room at the Ormsby Hotel is now open to the public with six Phelan tables. june20 dtf

☞ Money loaned on collateral security at the broker office of J. Wellman, on Third street, near Jefferson. je19 d21*

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—Mrs. M. D. Gilchriest respectfully informs her customers and the ladies generally that she has removed to No. 89 Jefferson street, north side, between Third and Fourth streets, where she will be pleased to exhibit the latest styles of bonnets and hats. Fancy goods kept constantly on hand. my29 dtf

☞ "Palmer's Cosmetic Lotion has cured my face and hands, also my legs and feet, of an eruption, after having spent ten weeks and five days in the different New York hospitals, without any real benefit to me." Writes Dennis Mehan, 99 Maiden Lane, N. Y. je25 d6

☞ New gallery of oil paintings now open at J. V. Escott's, Main, between Second and Third streets. Admittance free. j26 d4

A NEW ARTICLE.—Raymond's Fragrant Lotion, for improving the complexion and rendering the skin soft, pleasant and beautiful, and free from all those eruptions so annoying to the young.

RAYMOND & CO.,
my28 eod1m w2 No. 76 Fourth st.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

**Proceedings of Congress.**

**Discussion of the Tax Bill.**

**Pollard Arrested in Richmond.**

**Pardon of A. L. Bledsoe.**

**Special from Indianapolis.**

[Special to the Louisville Journal.]

INDIANAPOLIS, June 27.

The Sinking Fund Investigating Committee has been in session two days, and adjourned to meet in New York City July 11th, making a pleasant summer trip for the Committee and attaches at the expense of the State. The whole affair was inaugurated for partisan purposes, but thus far it has failed utterly in its object. The avowed purpose in going to New York is to take the testimony of H. J. Lyons, banker, as to whether the portion of the fund deposited with him, some one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, was with the understanding that it was to be made the basis for private speculation by any of the Commissioners.

The State Fair Grounds are being put in complete order. The time-track, one-half mile long and forty feet wide, for testing the speed of horses, is about complete.

A gentleman just from Washington says that the Republicans who had been patching up a truce with the President admit that the President's proclamation upon the constitutional amendments makes the division clear and irreconcilable.

The Republicans, as the last hope to save their sinking cause, are endeavoring to array the soldiers in their behalf. With this end in view, they are getting up meetings of soldiers all over the State, to secure them to the Republican interest. The soldiers will not, however, suffer themselves to be used by these stay-at-home patriots, nor will they be influenced by their misrepresentations as they were during the war. They will think and act for themselves.

**To the Associated Press.**

**THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.**

WASHINGTON, June 27.

SENATE.

Mr. Anthony introduced a bill to establish certain ocean post routes between the United States and Europe, and to regulate the transportation of mails thereon and reduce the expenses thereof, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Wade, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to repeal the act to retrocede the county of Alexandria to the State of Virginia. The object of the bill is to make Alexandria a part of the District of Columbia.

Messrs. Sherman, Wilson and Yates were appointed a Committee on Conference on the part of Senate on the Army Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Sherman called up the bill to aid in the construction of telegraph lines and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes.

Mr. Grimes moved to amend the first section by striking out the words "that the National Telegraph Corporation, organized under the law of the State of New York, Aprill 16, 1866, shall have the right," &c., and insert in place thereof, any telegraph company now organized, or authorized to be organized, under the laws of any State of this Union shall have the right, etc.

Mr. Sherman spoke in opposition to the proposed amendment.

Mr. Brown, in the course of some remarks alluding to the recent report of the Postmaster-General on the subject of telegraphing, said that in this report the Postmaster-General had shown himself utterly incompetent for the position he holds. His report was made up in a great part of communications from persons interested in the great monopoly that now controls the telegraphs of this country. The Postmaster-General had reflected more discredit on himself in this connection than perhaps had transpired with regard to any other officer of the Government. Men in his position heretofore had striven to advance the public interests, but he, the Postmaster-General, had stood in the way of a needed reform.

Mr. Sherman regretted that Mr. Brown should have made such a personal attack on Mr. Dennison, whom he (Sherman) knew to have the public interest at heart.

Mr. Dennison did not believe that the plan suggested by Mr. Brown was feasible at the present time, but was favorable to anything that promised relief from the present lengthy monopoly.

Mr. Doolittle moved to postpone the subject until to-morrow.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, concurred with the House amendments to the bill regulating the transportation of nitro-glycerine.

Mr Morrill called up the Senate bill to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Stewart moved to postpone the present and all pending orders and take up the bill to regulate the sale and occupation of mineral lands, but subsequently withdrew his motion.

Mr. Morrill's amendment as modified was rejected by the following vote: yeas, 15; nays, 19.

Mr. Wiley moved to amend that all actual Presidents shall have the right to vote.

Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Griswold expressed his belief that England would gladly consume 3,000,000 bales of American cotton at a price not less than 25 cents per pound. No branch of industry could so well contribute to the national revenue.

Mr. Morrill said that the general purpose of the Committee of Ways and Means had been to follow the vote of the House in all questions debated and acted on by the House, except the amendment in regard to cotton. The House, by a very large decisive vote, had put the tax at five cents per pound, and the Senate had reduced it to two cents. He for one much preferred to have the tax five cents, and at all events it should be nothing less than three cents. He believed that it would inflict no injury on the people of the South; but that they would be earnestly in favor of the reduction on the tax from five to two cents, which would make a sad tear in the revenue of the government.

Mr. Raymond inquired what would be the probable amount of diminution in the revenue if the tax on cotton were reduced to two cents.

Mr. Morrill gave the estimate at twenty-seven millions.

Mr. Raymond inquired further, what the denomination would be with the tax at 3 per cent.

Mr. Morrill estimated it at eighteen millions. He spoke about the tobacco amendment, and declared his opinion that a tax of 20 cents per pound was little enough. In regard to the amendment, allowing gas companies to add a tax to the price of gas, where such is fixed by law, he thought a refusal to concur in it would be a species of hardship and tyranny, which he would not like to be responsible for.

Mr. Griswold expressed his concurrence with the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, on the question of tax on cotton, when the subject was under discussion before in the House he had stated that at 25 cents a pound, American cotton would be used in England, in preference to the cotton of other countries.

Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, thought the sources of information rather suspicious, as that great cotton spinner might be interested in the growth of cotton in India, and would prefer to have American cotton taxed 5 cents per pound or more.

Mr. Griswold expressed his belief that England would gladly consume three millions of bales of American cotton at a price not less than 25 cents a pound. No branch of industry could so well contribute to the national revenue.

Mr. Kasson thought he (Griswold) had entirely overlooked the fact that the accommodation in England had been exhausted during the war, and consequently there was an extra demand at the West and that the tax would have to be borne entirely by the people of this country. Under this tax and with a drawback on manufactured goods exported, home goods would be sold cheaper abroad than at home. The profits of the manufacturer would come not from the foreign but domestic consumer. He was informed that at the present cost of labor cotton could not be produced for less than fifteen or sixteen cents a pound, and a tax of five cents on that would be equal to thirty-three and a fourth per cent.

Mr. Stevens said that any man who had studied history of soils, climates and productions, must know that America could produce cotton at less than half the cost of its production in other countries. If the cost of producing it in the East were 30 cents a pound it would be all bought, and a tax of 5 cents per pound would not therefore stop the sale of a pound of it, neither would a tax of 10 cents if Congress had been wise enough to adopt the constitutional amendment. He had proposed to levy an export duty of 10 cents a pound on cotton. It would have produced a revenue of from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000, and the country would have got some little pecuniary aid from those who had caused the mighty debt of the nation, but as that was not done Congress should levy a tax of 5 cents.

Mr. Banks advocated a tax of 5 cents on cotton as one of the means of deriving a revenue to pay the debts of the government. He believed it could be raised for 2½ cents per pound. Heretofore cotton had been produced in only five States. He believed it could be grown more or less profitably in twenty States.

The debate was closed by the previous question.

The House proceeded to vote. The yeas and nays were called on the latter motion and resulted—Yeas 84, nays 45.

The motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The next amendment, increasing the tax on ready-made clothing from 1 to 5 per cent was non-concurred in. Also the amendment on the same subject making exemption apply to those whose annual products do not exceed $2,000.

The next amendment, imposing a tax of 5 cents per pound on shoddy wool manufactured from woven cloth, was non-concurred in.

The amendment reducing the tax on smoking tobacco from 20 to 15 cents per pound was concurred in.

The amendment in relation to cigars was non-concurred in.

The next amendment was that authorizing railroad companies to add the tax to their rates of fares. The amendment was non-concurred in.

The amendments as to the income tax were non-concurred in.

The amendment taxing State bank circulation 10 per cent after the 1st of August next was concurred in.

The amendment as to oil pressed leather was non-concurred in.

The amendment allowing apothecaries to sell wines and spirits on physicians prescriptions without paying a license as retail dealers, was concurred in.

The amendment requiring the Inspectors of Internal Revenue to divest themselves within sixty days of any interest they may have in the manufacture of tobacco, whisky, &c., was non-concurred in.

This disposed of all amendments. The House voted to insist on its disagreements with the Senate, and asked for a Committee of Conference, and then, at half-past four, the House adjourned.

NEW ORLEANS, June 27.

The Radical Convention which convened yesterday is ridiculed. Men of character refuse to participate.

The old convention gave power only to the Legislature, first session, to call it together again.

The legislature refused, and the convention died by its own act.

The cotton worm is ravaging the plant in Western Texas.

The favorable reception of the Peace Commissioners at Washington gives pleasure.

Also the reported return of Gen. Canby; he is popular as a prudent old soldier.

NEW YORK, June 27.

The steamer Moro Castle brings Havana dates of the 23d.

The report of the success of the revolution in St. Domingo, and the flight of Baez to St. Thomas is confirmed.

Mercantile affairs in Jamaica are suffering from a monetary crisis, due to the impending war in Europe and failures in England.

The Estafette, alluding to the success of the Departments of War and the Treasury in establishing a national army, says that whilst the empire has neither men nor money its situation is precarious in Mexico, Puebla and Queretaro. The Emperor had ordered a draft.

WASHINGTON, June 27.

The President has authorized the issue of a pardon to A. L. Bledsoe, who in the early part of the rebellion occupied the position of Assistant Secretary of War in the Confederate Cabinet. His pardon was earnestly recommended by the Hon. O. H. Browning and others.

RICHMOND, VA., June 27.

Pollard was arrested this morning for posting James, and bailed in the sum of $1,000 to appear at the Mayor's Court to-morrow. James has not yet been arrested.

PITTSBURG, June 27.

River three feet by the pier marks and falling. Raining to-night.

## RIVER NEWS.

**PORT OF LOUISVILLE.**

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

INDIANA, Capt. J. S. Neal, 5 P. M. ... New Orleans.
MARY AMENT, Capt. A. Liter, 5 P. M. ... Evansville.
TARASCON, Capt. J. A. Lusk, 5 P. M. ... Henderson.
MERCURY, Capt. Dickinson, 4 P. M. ... Nashville.
J. R. HOYLE, Capt. W. H. Watkins, 1 P. M. ... Madison.
J. G. BLACKFORD, Capt. Millard, [illegible] ... St. Louis.
ST. CHARLES, Capt. J. M. Martin, 12 M. ... Cincinnati.
UNITED STATES, Capt. D. Whitten, 12 M. ... Cincinnati.
GEN. BUELL, Capt. R. Wade, 5 P. M. ... Cincinnati.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

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|---|---|
| J. T. McComb's, Henderson. | Norman, St. Louis. |
| Melnotte, New Orleans. | Rapidan, Pittsburg. |
| Shamrock, Cin. | P. W. Strader, N. O. |
| Keystone, Ky. River. | Wild Wagoner, Cin. |
| Gen. Lytle, Cin. | Maj. Anderson, Cin. |

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. T. McComb's, Henderson. | Melnotte, Cin. |
| Shamrock, St. Louis. | Keystone, Ky. River |
| Wild Wagoner, Cin. | Gen. Lytle Cin. |
| Maj. Anderson, Cin. | |

BOATS IN PORT.

At City Wharf—Hope, Palestine, Mercury and Rapidan.

At Portland—Chattanooga, Ella Faber, Belle of Memphis, Indiana, Tarascon, Mary Ament, and P. W. Strader.

BOATS DUE.

Shamrock, from Cincinnati to St. Louis.
Norma, from Cincinnati to St. Louis.
Talisman, from St. Louis to Cincinnati.
Anna, from Memphis to Cincinnati.
Rose Hambleton, from St. Louis to Cincinnati.
Pine Bluff, from Cincinnati to St. Louis.
Bermuda, from Tennessee River to Louisville.
Nightingale, from St. Louis to Cincinnati.
Silver Spray, from New Orleans to Pittsburg.
J. G. Blackford, from Cincinnati to St. Louis.
Golden Eagle, from Cincinnati to Memphis.
Minneola, from Cincinnati to Memphis.
Messenger, from Cincinnati to New Orleans.
Abeona, from Cincinnati to Nashville.
Morning Star, from Memphis to Louisville.

THE RIVER has commenced to rise slowly. The streams above, as we learn from our dispatches, are all swelling, and probably the rise here will amount to some feet. Yesterday there was six feet water in the canal, four feet in the Indian chute, and three feet upon the rocks at the head of the falls. The weather was cool and delightful. Business was unchanged for the better.

THE INDIANA, Capt. J. Stut Neal, is advertised to leave this afternoon for New Orleans and all way landings. This splendid boat has won for herself an enduring and worthy fame as one of the finest boats on the Western waters. Unsurpassed in kind welfare for the comfort and luxury of passengers, unequalled in freight capacity and accuracy of delivery. She is none the less unexcelled in the ability, experience and polite demeanor of her entire list of officers. The Indiana contains every requisite for the enjoyment of the traveling public.

THE MARY AMENT, Capt. A. Liter, is the regular and elegant little side wheel packet for Evansville this afternoon, at 5 o'clock. The Mary always goes full in fair weather or foul, a compliment to the boat and her gentlemanly officers. Passengers or shippers of freight will do well to remember that the Ament leaves punctually at the hour.

THE TARASCON, Capt. J. Lusk, is the unfailing and punctual steamer this afternoon for Henderson and all intermediate points. "The Queen of the Lower Ohio," as Charley Cottom calls her, has the best of accommodations for passengers and the shippers of freight. Capt. Lusk and his assistants are the right men in the right place and never fail to impress favorably all those who have the fortune to travel with them or to transact business with the boat. She leaves at 5 sharp.

THE MERCURY, Capt. Dickinson, will leave positively this evening for Nashville. The stage of the water in the Cumberland will allow her to go through in fine style, delivering any freight for points contiguous with dispatch and accuracy. She leaves the city wharf at 5 precisely.

THE J. R. HOYLE, Capt. Watkins on the hurricane roof, Leo M. Crane in the sanctum, and Tom Claxton holding fast to the wheel, will leave at one o'clock for the classic precincts of Madison and Carrollton. The Hoyle is already an institution in that trade, and promises to hold out long and do well.

THE J. G. BLACKFORD, Capt. Millard, will be at the City Wharf this morning, ready to receive freight for St. Louis. The Blackford is well known as one of the most elegant stern-wheel boats on the river, and has unusual capacity for freight and power to transport it rapidly. Her officers are correct, prompt and gentlemanly and will do the right thing by shippers. It will also be seen that the freight will be received at the City Wharf, thus saving drayage to Portland.

THE ST. CHARLES, Captain J. M. Martin, is the regular noon boat of the People's Line for Cincinnati. Her splendid accommodations are proverbial with the traveling public. She leaves the People's Line wharfboat, at the foot of Fourth street promptly at 12 M.

THE UNITED STATES, Captain D. Whitten, is the noon boat for Cincinnati this day from the foot of Third street.

THE GENERAL BUELL, Captain R. Wade, is the evening boat for Cincinnati, at 5 o'clock, from the foot of Third street.

DROWNED.—A negro hand of the Wild Wagoner, while [illegible] the wheel house, fell into the river about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and was drowned. His body was not recovered though the river was thoroughly dragged. It is supposed the current carried him under the boat.

STORM.—We learn that there was a severe storm at Madison on Tuesday night. The high wind broke the St. Charles loose from the wharfboat and blew her across the river. The wharfboat was also broken loose and drifted down the river some little ways. A house on the hill was struck by lightning.

THE NORMAN will go to Jeffersonville and lay up for repairs.

THE KATE ELLIS brought over a barge from Jeffersonville with a new and magnificent sleeping car for the Louisville and Nashville railroad. It was taken out Fifth street last night.

THE MELNOTTE brought up two barges, one a model barge, loaded with marble and tobacco, and the other filled with some old machinery from Mound City for Cincinnati.

THE HOPE has been released, and will leave positively on Saturday, Capt. Thos. Metzler in charge, for New Orleans. Shippers having any Memphis freight will observe that drayage can be saved by sending the consignments to the Hope, at the city wharf. Shippers are assured that the Hope will go as advertised.

THE PINE BLUFF due yesterday, did not arrive, but will be at the wharf this evening. She is in high draught, and has plenty of power.

THE GREAT [illegible], we are pleased to learn, will engage for [illegible] to enter the Green River trade. [illegible]

Manifest of Steamer Norman from Nashville to Louisville: [illegible]

## COMMERCIAL.

**REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.**

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, P. M. June [illegible]

Capital is increasing [illegible]

Exchange is dull at par buying, and 1-10 premium selling.

The dispatches to the Exchange from New York [illegible]

[illegible]

A very firm market to-day on 'Change to-day, with more animation prevailing in the market generally. Flour and grain are easier, and holders of mess pork are disposed to make concessions, with sales at round lots at a decline of 50c per bbl on yesterday's rates. The demand for bacon is good with large transactions at full prices. In dry goods and groceries there is no change worthy of notice, holders continue firm at former prices. The wheat crop is promising, with many farmers industriously engaged harvesting, and samples of the new crop may be anticipated next week. Reports, as far as heard from, speak confidently of an average yield, while the opinion appears unanimous that the quality will be fine, more so than for several years past. Producers will be wise if they place their stocks in the market at an early day, for as the season advances, from present indications, prices will rule lower than now current.

As a general thing business may be reported very quiet, with [illegible]

[illegible]

BAGGING AND ROPE—Market dull, yet holders are firm [illegible]

[illegible]

FEATHERS—Sale of 1,500 pounds at 60c.

HAY—Firmer; sales in tonsc holes hand pressed at $[illegible]. Some holders are asking higher rates.

GROCERIES—Steady, with sales of Rio coffee at follows: common 2[illegible]c, fair 2[illegible]c, prime 2[illegible]c, choice 2[illegible]c, in lots. Laguayra coffee [illegible] 3[illegible]c; choice Java coffee [illegible]c. Raw sugar, Island Porto Rico, fair 1[illegible]c, good 1[illegible]c, prime 1[illegible]c, choice 1[illegible]c. Hard refined sugars 1[illegible]c, in lots; soft refined C yellow 1[illegible]c, extra C 1[illegible]c, B 1[illegible]c, and A 1[illegible]c. Rangoon rice at [illegible] in bags. Plantation molasses none; Porto Rico [illegible] in bbls, and scarce; sorghum [illegible]c. Eastern sirups, refined 75@[illegible] per gallon.

LINSEED OIL—Steady sales at the mill at $[illegible].

POTATOES—We quote old at $[illegible]; new $[illegible] per bbl.

PIG-IRON—Sales of 270 tons hot blast at $[illegible] per ton.

PROVISIONS AND LARD—Holders not so firm; sales of 150 bbls mess pork at $32 [illegible]. Bacon is well sustained, with considerable activity; sales of 23 casks shoulders, in two lots, at 1[illegible], and [illegible] clear sides at [illegible] tierces P. D. hams at [illegible]; also 12 casks country clear sides at [illegible] casks shoulders at 16[illegible]c, and 15 do clear sides at 21[illegible]c. Lard is dull at [illegible] for tierces, and [illegible] for kegs.

OIL CAKE—Sales at the mill at $[illegible] per ton.

WHISKY—Firm at $2 25 for raw, duty paid. Supplies meager.

WOOL—Fair demand; unwashed, [illegible]c; tub-washed, [illegible]c, as to quality. Sales of 1[illegible] lbs on private terms.

TOBACCO—The market was firm and more active for all grades. All good grades are fully 50c higher. In the sales to-day were 4 boxes at $[illegible], and $[illegible]; also [illegible] hhds Green county leaf at $29 75, $[illegible], $[illegible], $39 50, and $42—the crop of one party. The offerings to-day were 2[illegible] hhds, with 15 rejections, as follows: [illegible]

**MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.**

**Cincinnati Markets.**

CINCINNATI, June 27.

Flour dull but prices are unchanged.

Wheat dull and but little done, and prices are unchanged. Corn dull at [illegible]c. Oats dull at [illegible]c.

Whisky unchanged.

Mess pork is held at $32 50, but some 200 barrels were procured at $32. Bulk meats firm at 14c, 17c and 19c. Bacon is held more firmly; shoulders 16c, sides 19c, and clear sides at 21½c.

[illegible]

Groceries firm but quiet.

Gold 15[illegible]151.

**New Orleans Markets.**

NEW ORLEANS, June 27.

Cotton; public sales, 600 bales, prices unchanged, to-day 99 bales.

Sterling [illegible].

Exchange on New York par.

**St. Louis Markets.**

ST. LOUIS, June 27.

Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn more active at [illegible].

Pork $33. Bacon—clear sides 21½.

**New York Produce Market.**

NEW YORK, June 27.

Cotton steady at [illegible] for middling uplands, closed at [illegible]c.

Flour rather more steady for medium grades, with only a moderate business; $[illegible] for extra State, $[illegible] for extra round hoop Ohio, and $[illegible] for trade brands, the market closing quiet.

Whisky quiet; Western $2 2[illegible].

Wheat quiet and firm for inferior descriptions. Rye quiet. Western $1 0[illegible]. Corn opened a shade firmer, and closed quiet and without decided change; [illegible] for unsound new mixed Western, [illegible] for sound do, [illegible] for Western yellow, [illegible] for damaged New [illegible], and [illegible] for shipping Western mixed [illegible] in a few days. Oats are steady [illegible] for new Western.

Coffee dull. Sugar dull, Cuba 11[illegible]c. Molasses dull.

Petroleum dull at [illegible]c for crude, and [illegible] for refined in bond.

Pork firmer and more active, [illegible] for new mess, closing at $32 [illegible], [illegible] for old do, and $2[illegible] for prime, also [illegible] bbls new mess at $[illegible], buyers seller [illegible]. Beef steady; $[illegible] for new plain mess, and $[illegible] 21 50 for new extra Western. Beef hams quiet at $[illegible]. Cut meats firm at [illegible] for shoulders, and 17[illegible] for hams. Bacon dull. Lard heavy at [illegible].

Butter quiet at [illegible] for Ohio, and [illegible] for State. Cheese dull at [illegible].

**New York Money and Stock Market.**

NEW YORK, June 27.

Money market easier at 4@5 per cent for call loans.

Sterling quiet, with moderate business at 10[illegible].

Gold a shade easier, opening at 15[illegible], declining to 1[illegible], advancing to [illegible], and closing at [illegible].

Export of specie to-day $[illegible].

Governments [illegible].

Freights to Liverpool firm.

Stocks steady.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| P., F. W. & C. | [illegible] | Hudson | [illegible] |
| Chicago & R. Island | [illegible] | Erie | [illegible] |
| Cleveland & Pittsburg | [illegible] | do pfd | 7[illegible] |
| Cleveland & Toledo | [illegible] | N. Y. Central | [illegible] |
| Chicago & N. W. | [illegible] | 5-20 coupons, '62 | 10[illegible] |
| do pref. | [illegible] | 10-40 coupons | [illegible] |
| Michigan Southern | [illegible] | 7-30, 2d series | 10[illegible] |
| Michigan Central | [illegible] | W. U. Telegraph | [illegible] |
| Reading | [illegible] | | |

Sales were made at the 4 o'clock open board to-day as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Central | [illegible] | Chi. & R. I. | [illegible] |
| Erie | [illegible] | Chicago & North'wn | [illegible] |
| Pittsburgh | [illegible] | P. Ft. W. & Cgo. | [illegible] |
| Clevel'd & Pittsburg | [illegible] | M. & Cin. 1st p | [illegible] |
| Cleve. & Tol. | [illegible] | | |

NEW YORK, June 27.

The Post's money article says the loan market is abundantly supplied with money. [illegible] for stock exchange purposes [illegible] per cent. [illegible] The stock market is [illegible] but steady. Government securities are firm. Of the railroad shares Northwestern is most active and Erie is rather lower. Gold is quiet, [illegible] rate being about 1-16 in favor of the borrower, owing being scarce for delivery and the short interest large.

The Commercial's money article says: The export [illegible] to-day [illegible]

The stock market shows more speculative activity. The improvement in Erie has [illegible] of the market generally, and especially [illegible] which [illegible] advantage of the occasion for [illegible] Northwestern have taken [illegible] stocks, which at the [illegible] per cent. Erie closed [illegible] upward tendency.

Governments are firm. [illegible] better [illegible]

Money is [illegible] the market. It is now easy to employ [illegible] on call at [illegible] per cent. Loans at 5 [illegible]

Five-twenties are quiet at [illegible] per cent for prime [illegible]

There is [illegible] commercial paper [illegible]

Foreign exchange nominal at about the closing [illegible]

**MARRIED,**

[illegible] at the [illegible] Walnut street [illegible] by Rev. Mr. Breck, Mr. [illegible] THOMPSON to Miss KATE E. WHITRAY, [illegible] of Louisville, Ky.

Memphis, Tenn., St. Louis and Cincinnati papers please copy.

**FUNERAL NOTICE**

The funeral of Mrs. L[illegible] will take place this morning, the 28th inst., at [illegible] o'clock, from the residence [illegible]. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend without further notice.

## STEAMBOATS.

**For Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.**

HOPE ... [illegible], Master. [illegible] Will leave as above on Saturday, the [illegible] inst., at 5 P. M. [illegible] For freight or passage apply on board or to [illegible] MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

**For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.**

TARASCON ... J. A. LUSK, Master. Will leave as above on this day, the 28th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. from [illegible] For freight or passage apply on board or to MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

**Regular Louisville, Madison and Carrollton Packet.**

J. R. HOYLE ... J. W. WATKINS, Master. L. M. CRANE, Clerk. Will leave on every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P. M.

[illegible] B. J. CAFFERY, Agent.

**For New Orleans.**

INDIANA ... J. STUT NEAL, Master. Will leave as above on Thursday the 28th inst., at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to

j27 MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

**For Cairo and New Orleans.**

INDIANA ... J. STUT NEAL, Master. Will leave as above on Thursday the 28th inst., at 5 P. M., from Portland wharf. For freight or passage apply on board or to j21 ERWIN & DONAHUE, Agents.

**New Arrangement. People's Line.**

**Daily for Cincinnati.**

**The New and Magnificent Steamers**

WILD WAGONER ... S. F. HILDRETH, Master.
ST. CHARLES ... MARTIN, Master.

One of the above steamers will leave daily at 12 o'clock M. from the Ohio and Mississippi Transportation Company's wharfboat, foot of Fourth street, connecting at Cincinnati with the 4 A. M. trains for all the Northern and Eastern cities. For freight or passage apply on board or to

mar3 dtf J. W. FORSEE, Agent, 137 Wall street.

**Regular Mail Line Packets FOR CINCINNATI.**

**CONNECTING AT CINCINNATI WITH EARLY EASTERN TRAINS.**

The magnificent passenger steamers

UNITED STATES ... WHITTEN, Master.
GEN. LYTLE ... [illegible], Master.

One of the above steamers will leave [illegible] punctually at 12 o'clock M. daily, and

MAJ. ANDERSON ... [illegible], Master.
GEN. BUELL ... [illegible], Master.

Will leave for the same port at 5 o'clock P. M. daily. Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOSEPH CAMPION, Agent. Office on Mail Company's wharfboat, foot of Third street.

**NEW COAL FIRM. LOONEY & SHIPMAN,**

DAVID LOONEY. PAUL A. SHIPMAN.

**Upper Yard, Hawesville, Ky.**

WE are prepared, with new Box [illegible] to furnish best quality of coal at lowest rates. We invite our [illegible] to [illegible]

**FOR MUSQUITO BARS**

OF every variety call at

DICKINSON, BENNETT & CO'S,

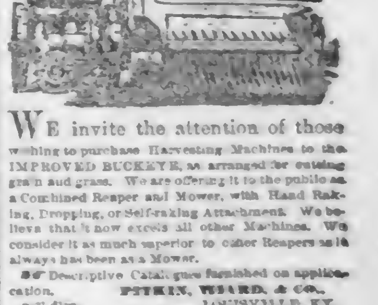
[illegible] No. 21 Fourth st., bet. Main and River.

**CAVE HILL MARBLE WORKS, GANS & CARDONI,**

Corner Broaway and Barstown Turnpike, near Cave Hill.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL orders for monuments, tablets, and all descriptions of tombstones. We have some of the best artists in the country employed, and our facilities for good and cheap work cannot be surpassed. Our work is cheaper than can be ordered from abroad. Give us a call, and encourage home manufacture. j8 3m

**Buckeye Dropper.**

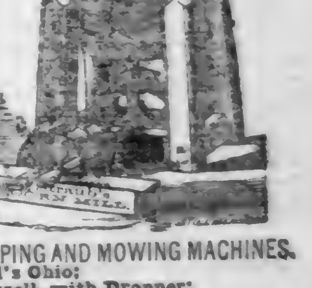


WE invite the attention of those wishing to purchase Harvesting Machines to the IMPROVED BUCKEYE, as arranged for cutting grain and grass. We are offering it to the public as a Combined Reaper and Mower, with Hand Raking, Dropping, or Self-raking Attachment. We believe that it now excels all other Machines. We consider it as much superior to other Reapers as it always has been as a Mower.

☞ Descriptive Catalogues furnished on application. PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.,

ad1 d1m LOUISVILLE, KY.

**IMPROVED MACHINES FOR 1866.**



**REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.**

**Ball's Ohio;**
**Russell, with Dropper;**
**Kentucky Harvester;**
**Wood's.**

**HAWK-EYE RIDING-PLOW, COTTON-GINS.**

**Thrashers, 1 to 10 horse.**

BONDURANT & TODD,
Main, between Third and Fourth streets,
Sign of the BIG PLOW.

N. B.—We are Sole Agents for Mr. Ball in this State, and sell the only Ball made by him.

j1 d1m&w

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1866.

## AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

### Thorough Culture.

Culture, to be thorough, must be perfect. That which is anything otherwise cannot be *thorough*. It embraces seasonable culture, as well as all other technical terms applied to the cultivation of the soil. It begins with the preparation of the soil from which a crop is designed to be taken. In a former communication I advocated "Fining the Soil," and largely by mechanical means. I here adduce some reasons why we resort to the use of mechanical, instead of awaiting the action of nature in a fallow.

*First*—A fallow, to be complete, requires the use of mechanical means, and is of little avail without, to assist the sun, frosts, and weather to do their part in a fallow, we must expose the soil to their action, to do this we must plow.

*Secondly*—Land costing the proprietor $100 to $500, or more, per acre, is too valuable to lie still to recruit lost energies, when an equal recovery may be gained by a judicious use of manures, stirring and exposing the soil to the action of the atmosphere to the greatest possible extent without detriment to the growing crop.

A soil that is made fine by whatever means, admits air and moisture, which act upon the seed, causing it to germinate; also acts upon the soil, dissolving the plant-food held therein, which is taken up by the rootlets of the growing plants.

A soil not made thus fine holds this food locked in its own embrace, and will not impart it except imperfectly. Moisture and air are not as readily admitted; the soil being compact, is cold, drainage less perfect, and in every way less fitted to support vegetable life in its more advanced state.

A frequent stirring of the soil not only acts mechanically to fine the same, but has the effect of manuring, warming, and moistening it. Every stirring loosens the soil, prevents a crust forming on the surface, admits the air, which contains moisture, ammonia, etc., which dissolves the minerals in the soil, to be in turn given out to the growing plant through its roots. A finely-stirred soil is not so long soaked by rain, but allows the water to pass quickly along, the dews are easily absorbed, thus preventing it from becoming perfectly dry. Thorough culture would then demand a frequent stirring of the surface to keep it constantly permeable to the effects of the atmosphere and the vegetable food with which it abounds.

Thorough culture includes *seasonable* culture, in that it cuts down and roots up weeds when they are quite small. It does not wait till they have become so large as to have taken possession of the soil, requiring double or triple the time and strength to subdue them. Less still does it wait to have the ripened seed scattered by the four winds of heaven over the face of the earth, to take root to be again disseminated by the natural laws of propagation and increase. Thorough culture tills the soil and plants at the time they will be most benefitted by it. Here, for example, we introduce you to farmer Slack's cornfield; the corn is six inches high, and the weeds among it still higher. Now, if farmer Slack had never allowed these weeds to have grown, but had hoed them up when they first showed themselves, and frequently stirred the soil, how large would his corn have been now? If he goes and cuts them down now, he will not make the needed amends, for very likely the corn, after growing partially shaded, will have delicate health, and will require some time to recover from the shock occasioned by the change; the fact is, the weeds should have never been allowed to grow by farmer Slack, for work as vigorously as he may the rest of the season, he can never regain or catch up. Consider, too, how much the digging out such large weeds injures the corn. No wonder it looks sickly and stands still for some time; the roots are more or less broken and disturbed, the leaves suddenly exposed to a glaring sun, wilt and perhaps wither. If the corn recovers at all from this shock, to go on to seed it will be considerably later in the season, and both the quality and quantity inferior to what it would have been under good management.

Does not this instance illustrate a general principle? The rule holds good of every cultivated crop. They should be planted in their proper season, and cultivated at the time they most need it, when they will be the most benefitted by that culture. If farmers would thrive in their vocation to the greatest degree, they should learn to undertake the tillage of no more ground than can be thoroughly tilled. When this time comes and is acted up to, we shall hear vastly less complaint of failure caused by the seasons, want of manure, and the various other causes attributed thereto. W. H. WHITE.

SOUTH WINDSOR, CONN.

*Country Gentleman.*

### Oil as a Remedy Against Insects.

Many years ago we were interested in some experiments made by some medical students on the destruction of insect life by oil. The slightest drop of sweet oil, put on the back of a hornet, beetle, bee, or similar thing, caused its instant destruction. We were told that the breathing pores were closed by the oil, and life was literally smothered out. In after life, greasy water was always a favorite mode with us, of destroying insects, and we have repeatedly urged it upon the readers of this journal. Yet we are astonished to find how little the hint has been acted on. Almost every day we meet people who ask how to destroy this insect or that, and our drawer is filled with similar inquiries, and to all the idea of grease or of oil seems as new a one as if we had kept the matter a profound secret.

Of the millions of people in the United States, how few are there who would not "give anything" as they say, to know how to keep away the cabbage-fly from their seed-beds, yet about a tablespoonful of coal oil, put in a common garden water-pot sprinkled over the seed-bed, when the little jumping beetle is noticed as having appeared, will instantly destroy the whole brood.

A correspondent of this journal recently gave us an article on the virtues of coal oil in killing scale insects. We have repeated the experiment on some Daphnes with entire success.

In short, we have no doubt that coal oil, well diluted with water, is death to all kinds of insects, and there is no reason why it should not be in as general use as tobacco is for killing aphides—more valuable, in fact, because it can be applied in so many cases where smoke cannot.

One great point in favor of coal oil is, that it acts as a manure to vegetation, while dealing out death to insects. We have seen cabbage beds nearly destroyed by the cabbage fly, and have seen the whole crop of beetles destroyed almost instantaneously, while in a few days afterwards the plants, as if by magic, would cover the bed with luxuriant leaves.

We do not believe that the undiluted oil would prove injurious to the leaves, but such extravagance is unnecessary, as the small quantity we have given is effectual.

No doubt the egg-plant fly, and all insects that can be reached by the oil, can be destroyed.

There is scarcely one of our readers to whom we are sure this hint alone will not be worth many annual subscriptions.

We may add that any oil is as good as coal oil, but that being likely to be more easily obtained when wanted, is recommended; also care must be used to keep the water in the pot stirred when used, so that a portion of the oil gets out as the water runs, otherwise the oil floating on the top of the water will stay there till all the water goes out and only the oil be left for the last. For this reason a syringe, in many cases, will be preferable to the water-pot, as the oil and water will have a better chance of getting out.

*Gardeners' Monthly.*

### Gestation in Animals.

In a volume of great accuracy and research, published some time since by a distinguished German author, the period of gestation and incubation in nearly every animal and fowl subjected to domestication is carefully given. The following table may be of service to some:

PERIODS OF GESTATION.

| Animal. | Shortest. | Mean. | Longest. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mare | 322 days. | 347 days. | 419 days. |
| Cow | 240 days. | 283 days. | 321 days. |
| Sow | 109 days. | 115 days. | 143 days. |
| Ewe | 146 days. | 154 days. | 161 days. |

M. Tessier, who for a period of many years was Superintendent of the Experimental Farm established under the auspices of the French Government at Paris, found that of 582 mares the shortest was 287, and the longest 419 days, exhibiting the surprising difference of one hundred and thirty-two days! Another author observes that the most conclusive and satisfactory experiment on record is that instituted by order of Lord Spencer, in which the period of gestation in no less than 764 cows was accurately ascertained. From this it appears that the shortest period in which a live calf was produced was 220 days; but no calf produced under 242 days could be reared. The longest period of gestation was 313 days. From Lord Spencer's tables, as given in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, it appears that 314 cows calved before the 284th day, and 310 calved after the 285th day, so that the probable period of gestation in this useful animal may be fixed at 284 or 285 days.

Such, almost identically, was the result of M. Tessier's experiments. According to his tables we find that of 575 cows.

21 calved between the 204th and 207th day—mean, 259 days.

544 calved between the 270th and 299th day—mean, 282 days.

10 calved between the 299th and 321st day—mean, 313 days.

Professor Johnson says that "any calf produced at an earlier period than 260 days must be considered decidedly premature;" and that "any period of gestation exceeding 300 days must be considered irregular; but in this latter case the health of the progeny is not affected."

BOILED PEAS FOR MILCH COWS AND HOGS. "Boiled peas," says a correspondent of the Richmond (Va.) Farmer, "as food for milch cows, and for fattening hogs, is far superior to corn, meal, or anything else I have ever seen tried. My honest opinion is, that two bushels of peas are superior to, or worth more to fatten hogs, or to increase the milk of cows, than three bushels of corn applied to the same objects. In experimenting, I have found that hogs not only fattened doubly as fast, but that the improvement of their general condition was in like proportion." "With respect to cows," he says, "the effect was, in ten days, to double the yield of milk. My plan in using them was to soak them in water twelve hours or through the night, before boiling them. By this process, their bulk was doubled, and consequently they required less boiling. Besides this advantage, I found the soaked pea an excellent substitute for green food, having not only the effect on stock produced by turnips, carrots, and beets, in improving their appetite, general appearance and milking properties, but imparts none of the bad taste to the milk, which is often derived from the use of the green crops above referred to. It was, moreover, found to exhibit fattening qualities almost equal to those of the *boiled* pea." He concludes by saying: "I regard the soaked pea for food in winter as decidedly superior to all root crops," and recommends that his "brother farmers should lose no time in testing its value in their own practice."

PRESERVING FRUITS BY CANNING.—We are glad the practice of canning fruits is coming into such general use, over the old method of making preserves of them. Canning has many advantages, among which are: It is more simple and easily performed, is cheaper and healthier, and many good fruits, such as pie-plant and currants, can be kept in this manner, which make very indifferent preserves. Besides, fruits are far more palatable in their fresh, natural state, as they can be kept by canning, than if compounded with sugar. The process of canning is easily practiced, there is no mystery connected with it, and we would urge upon every household the importance of canning up as great a variety of vegetables and fruits as possible. Begin with rhubarb. Prepare it as if for cooking, scald it and put it into common bottles, put in the corks while they are hot, put on some sealing wax, dip a little cold water upon the wax so as to prevent the air from forcing its way down through the melted wax through some crevice in the cork, and the work is done. Maple sirup can be kept sweet through the summer by simply putting it up in sealed bottles, after first expelling the air as in canning fruits.—*Maine Farmer.*

CABBAGES.—There are more ways to cook a fine cabbage than to boil it with a bacon side, and yet few seem to comprehend that there can be any loss in cooking it, even in the simple way. Two-thirds of the cooks place cabbage in cold water and start it to boiling, this extracts all the best juices, and makes the pot-liquor a soup. The cabbage-head, after having been washed and quartered, should be dropped into boiling water, with no more meat than will just season it. Cabbage may be cooked to equal broccoli or cauliflower. Take a firm, sweet head, cut it into shreds, lay it in salt and water for six hours. Now place it in boiling water till it becomes tender—turn the water off, and add sweet milk when thoroughly done; take it up in a colander, and drain. Now season with butter and pepper, with a little nutmeg grated over, and you will have a dish little resembling what are generally called *greens*.—*Soil of the South.*

FORTY-SIX YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

A farmer who has had experience as a farmer for forty-six years, gives to the American Agriculturist some notes on his farming practice. Among other things he remarks: "Some men say that corn will degenerate and run out. My father got a kind of yellow twelve-rowed corn in the year of the great eclipse, in 1806, which I remember very well. I took it from him in the spring of 1820, and have it now. It is an early, sound corn, very easy to husk. I can raise eighty bushels of shelled corn to the acre with no extra labor, planting three and a half feet apart each way. I have another kind of eight-rowed yellow corn, which I got in 182-, which will grow and ripen in ninety or one hundred days. Wheat, oats and potatoes will degenerate and wear out with ordinary culture.) *

* We do not harvest our grain and cut our hay early enough in this country. When I commenced farming I was closely watched by my neighbors, who said I plowed too deep, cut my hay too early, and cut my grain too green. I have farmed on twelve different farms, and the result has been, I have trippled the crops on an average."

SOURCES OF FARM MANURE.

W. H. White, of South Windsor, Conn., writing to the Boston Cultivator, on the resources a farmer has from which to draw fertilizers for his land, asks: "Does the reader make the most of his resources? Is there nothing left that can be converted into fertilizing material. How is it with the hog-pen? Is that well supplied with good material to absorb the liquid as well as the ammonia? A free supply will tend to keep the hogs clean and furnish a quantity of rich manure."

Then there is a privy, which is too frequently allowed to waste its ammonia, instead of absorbents supplied to fix it. A tight vault, into which dry muck, plaster, loam, &c., may be introduced and mixed, will supply several loads of poudrette, superior to what the market affords, with little labor. The hen-roost will supply several barrels of good guano, the quality of which there is no question, when home-manufactured, by supplying dry loam, plaster, &c., with frequent overhauling.

OLD SHEEP.

It is frequently asserted that pure-bred Merino sheep are not as tough nor as long-lived as coarse-wooled or common sheep. Dr. Boynton, of Woodstock, has recently examined a Merino ewe raised by W. R. Sanford, of Orwell, Vt., in 1850, and which is consequently sixteen years old the present spring. She has been owned for the past three or four years by Ira Mower, of Woodstock, Vt., and has produced each spring a smart and thriving lamb. The Doctor says: "To be sure she looks a little thin and 'careworn,' and evidently feels the weight of advancing years, yet she bears the honors of her great age with dignity and composure. She has several generations of her progeny around her. There is one very remarkable fact about this animal: *she has not yet lost a single tooth*; and, more, they are all tight in the jaws; and, judging from them alone, one would not suppose her to be more than seven or eight years old. If any one can beat this, send on your facts."

TO PRESERVE A BOUQUET.

A florist of years' experience sends the following recipe for preserving a bouquet: When received, sprinkle it with cold water; then put it in a vessel containing soap-suds, which nourish it and keep the flowers fresh. Take the bouquet out of the suds every morning and lay it sideways in fresh water, the stock entering first into the water; keep it there a minute or two, then take it out and sprinkle the flowers lightly with pure water. Replace it in the soap-suds, and the flowers will bloom as fresh as when gathered.

A HORSE RACE IN THE DESERT.

On the 20th of January a trial of endurance, as well as of speed, with regard to the relative merits of Arab and English thorough-bred horses in hot climates, took place in the desert between Cairo and Suez. A pure Arab, belonging to Prince Halm, and an English horse, the property of Mr. Smart, started together from Cairo at 7 hours 11 minutes 30 seconds A. M., and at 3 hours 8 minutes P. M. the Arab horse reached the goal at Suez, having traversed the distance of 90 miles in 7 hours 50 minutes 30 seconds, while his English competitor broke down nearly 18 miles from the winning-post. Reaumer's thermometer marked 30 degrees with a high wind blowing.

THE MULE AND HINNY.

The mule is a hybrid produce of an ass with a mare, having a large, clumsy head, long, erect ears, a short mane, and a thin tail.

The hinny is the hybrid produce between the shee ass and a stallion; the head is long and thin, the ears are like those of a horse, the mane is short, and the tail is well filled with hair. The hinny is much less common than the mule, because, being less hardy and useful than the other, he is never cultivated.—*Mason.*

A NEW STUMP MACHINE.

A correspondent of the Rural Register states that Mr. John Barnes, of Baltimore, removed a troublesome stump from near his house in the following manner: "Last fall, with an inch auger, he bored a hole in the centre of the stump ten inches deep, and into it put about half a pound of oil of vitriol, and corked the hole up tight. This spring the whole stump and roots, extending through all their ramifications, were so rotten that they were easily eradicated." Any one having faith in this stump extractor can try it at small expense.

### The Painter's Daughter.

The golden sun of Italy slowly sank upon the magnificent Bay of Naples, flooding the waters with yellow light, and filling the air with that dreamy haze which the painter so vainly essays to transfer to his canvas, but which forevermore is pictured upon the memory of those who have once seen it. The square sails of feluccas, creeping lazily toward the shadows of the land, glittering like silver-winged birds, and the white walls of villas lining the shores, and tall spires of churches, and even the rude roofs of fishers' huts hiding in the lagunes, were bathed with purple, more glorious than that of kingly vestments. It was an eve of bewitching lovliness, and thus thought the youth and maiden who watched the setting sun, and from the gleaming web of their love wove hopes as bright as the scene around them.

Beautiful as a Madonna was the fair girl, whose dark, humid eyes, now followed the wake of sunlight on the water, and anon fell with loving glance upon the bronzed face of him who stood beside her, his hand clasping her own, and his gaze forgetting the bright heavens, while it lingered particularly upon his beloved. His voice was low, and the earnestness of its tone brought deeper flushes to the maiden's cheek "Annetti, soul of my heart! in this hour I could die happy!"

"And leave me, Lorenzo?"

Never—never!" cried the youth, bending suddenly and covering the white hand which he clasped with hurried kisses. "But Oh! Annetti, I am too happy, I dare not think of the morrow, lest it awake me from a blissful dream."

"Our love is not a dream, Lorenzo. Look, dearest, the sun sinks, but it will rise again, and many a blessed day of love does it promise to our hearts!"

Annetti, forgive me! If Zingaro loves thee as an angel, worships thee as a spirit of good to guide his path—but will thy father—will the Fiore listen to the Gipsy's suit? will—

My father loves me, Lorenzo—he will not deny our prayers."

I fear me. What am I but the child of his bounty—his dependent, his servant, who hath no more value in his eye than the dull colors ere they glow upon his canvas. The proud Colantine would spurn me from his threshold did he dream that I had dared to—"

"By San Geronimo! thou speakest rightly! Slave! dog of a gipsy! Is it thus my kindness is repaid? Villain! begone! and thou—thou, Annetti, away, ere I curse thy shamelessness—" "Father, dear Father!" murmured the maiden as the old man tore her violently from her lover's side, and placing himself between them. "Father, have mercy! I love him!"

The form of Colantine del Fiore shook with swelling passion, as his daughter sank upon the earth, and strove to clasp his knees. He thrust his clenched hand into the face of the Gipsy, who with head bowed upon his breast, had not stirred nor spoken. "Thou," he muttered savagely,—"thou with thy cursed Egyptian charms, hast worked upon my child! Thou, renegade—vagabond—viper, whom I nursed and warmed at my hearth—thou would st turn and sting me!"

O, my father! Lorenzo is innocent! he is good. Father I love him as my life!"

"O, Sancta Maria! has it come to this? Away Gipsy! quit my sight, ere I plunge my dagger in thy bosom."

And the old man, as he spoke clutched fiercely at his doublet, as if to grasp his stiletto.

Il Zingaro tore open his own garment, and lifting his head proudly, met the master's look.

"Here is my bosom," he cried. "Strike—my crime is that I love one whom the angels love! Strike, and my last words shall be 'Annetti!'"

Del Fiore paused, stayed by the fiercer passion that flashed from the Gipsy's eyes. At that moment, too, Annetti raised her glance to her father's stern features, and then fixed them lovingly upon Lorenzo's noble form. For, indeed, as he stood there confronting the proud painter, Colantine, he might have served as a model for the most glorious image of the artist's dreams. Perhaps Del Fiore might have felt, as he looked upon Zingaro, that indeed, it needed no Egyptian charm to win a woman's love for such a man—His voice was less angry, and his eyes softer, when he spoke again—

"Lorenzo leave us! Annetti can never be thine. Go! I forgive thy daring, for perhaps thy wild blood hath made thee think it but an easy task to win her from her sire. Go! I forgive thy folly—but cross not Annettis path again."

Il Zingaro cast one look upon his beloved, a look of sorrow and despair. But ere he turned to depart, Annetti had sprung from the ground, and with a wild cry flung herself upon his neck. "No, thou shalt not go, Lorenzo! we must not part."

Again the dark blood rose to the old painter's forehead. He rushed wildly forward, grasped his daughter's arm dragged her from her lover. Then raising his hand to heaven, he cried aloud—

"Away! or I curse ye both with a father's malediction. Away, I have sworn, and I will keep my vow! None but a better painter than myself shall wed my daughter. May dishonor cling to Don Fiore if he forgets his oath!"

Il Zingaro turned without a word and strode from the spot. He heard his name murmured by his beloved, but he looked not back. But as he left that garden, he struck his bosom with his clenched hand, and cried aloud—

"I too will make a vow!"

It was the gray of an autumnal morning, when the air was yet heavy with the night fog, and the dew clung thick to the grass, when a weary and travel-worn man entered the gates of Bologna, and took his way toward a convent just within the walls, from the open chapel of which the chant of earthly matins rose solemnly to heaven. Mingling with the few worshipers who were performing their devotions, he knelt fervently at a small altar, over which beamed the placid features of a Madonna, and became absorbed in silent prayer.

The head of this poor traveller bending low before the Virgin's shrine, was a well formed and noble one, with jet black curls falling in careless grace upon his broad shoulders. The dust of the road covered his garments, which were of the purest texture; but there was an air of freedom and dignity about his figure that at least betokened a mind of great mould.

The first sunbeams began to steal through the aerial casements, and play upon the rich frescoed and glowing paintings that adorned the convent chapel. A ray brighter than the rest trembled upon the brow of the Madonna, which hung above the kneeling youth, as he tried to raise his eyes with a murmured prayer upon his lips, the Virgin seemed smiling a blessing to cheer him on his path. He kissed the marble altar's foot, and rising turned slowly from the chapel.

At the convent gate, as he emerged, a crowd of mendicants were waiting for the lay brother to distribute, as was the usage of the time, a hundred loaves of bread to the poor; and the sight recalled to the wayfarer's mind that he had not tasted food since the previous noon. At that period it was no shame for the indigent traveler to accept the bounty of religious houses, and our youth gladly mingled with the rest, receiving with grateful thanks the bittande of the poor; for not a single groat had he to purchase wherewith to stay his hunger, and among the good citizens of Bologna he knew not a single friend.

The sun mounted higher in the heavens, and the sounds of busy life filled the streets of the city. The young stranger wended his way, jostled now by a band of sturdy peasants hastening to the market place, and again forced to the wall by a troupe of gayly dressed cavaliers riding forth to the hunt, or by a procession of pilgrims setting out on a journey to some favorite shrine.

A water-carrier, turning the corner with his brimming vessel poised upon his head, ran against the youth, and muttering a curse upon the obstruction, contined his heedless way, crying at the top of his voice the peculiar call which at the present day is heard in the streets of Italian cities. The stranger looked after him, at first vacantly, but as the not unmusical cry grew fainter in the distant, a new thought seemed to cross his mind. "Who need starve, who hath strong limbs and an honest purpose?" he said aloud. "I, too, will be a water-carrier!" And he bent his steps to the market-place.

"Water!" The clear ringing cry awoke the blooming serving-maids at the matin hour; it broke cheerily above the murmurs of the crowd, when the midday sun fell upon the roofs of the city; it sounded musically while the vesper bells were chiming, and the twilight deepening along the streets. And the serving maids knew well the voice of Il, Zingaro, and gave him their sweetest smiles, which he returned with pleasant words, in spite of the lowering looks of his comrades in the craft. Thus time went on till one day the Gipsy's cry was not heard in the street or market place.

But on that day, while Lippo Dalmassio, the great Colognese painter, sat amid his students in his wide gallery, surrounded by the works of mighty masters, and descanting on the principles of his beloved art, a rough, unshorn youth, in the garb of a water carrier, presenting himself before him, and said boldly, "I would be a painter!"

The old artist smiled upon the free-spoken young man, and answered him kindly as if he were clad in a silken doublet; and Il Zingaro, drawing a leather pouch from his vest, held it forth to the painter.

"Here," said the Gipsy, is gold! I have earned it by my toil, and for one purpose only. Enrol me, I pray thee, as a student of thy glorious art. Deny me not, for I have vowed to Our Lady that I would be a painter.

A brave enthusiasm lit the dark eyes of Il Zingaro. It warmed the heart of Lippo Dalmassio. "Thou shalt enter my school," said he, "For the rest, God alone can make thee a painter!"

As he spoke, Lippo put back with his hand the leathern purse which the Gipsy proffered; but Il Zingaro laid it down before him, with a proud gesture, and the good painter smiled again, for he recognized the spirit of genius in the water-carrier's independence.

So Lorenzo Il Zingaro became a student of the great Bolognese master, and listened to his instructions among the velvet garbed youths around him. But when the painter dismissed his scholars, and the gallery was closed at vespers, again the loud cry of the water-carrier rung upon the soft breeze.

And thus day by day, the Gipsy mingled with the scholars of Dalmassio, enraptured with his art; but in the mornings and evenings he might still be seen in the streets, and his cry be heard in the courtyards "Water! Water!"

Thus years flew swiftly on, and the Gipsy grew in favor with Lippo Dalmassio, who honored him above all his pupils, and gave him studies to develop his genius, till at length Bologna began to regard with wonder the star that was arising in its school of art. And as the youth's fame increased, the noble and the rich of the city flattered him with their smiles, and prophesied greatness for him in the future. And many a beautiful and high-born dame looked with kindly gaze upon the grave young man with dark eyes and magnificent hair, who sat painting in Lippo's gallery, with the glorious creations of his pencil looking down from the walls upon him. But Il Zingaro kept green within his heart the memory of Annetti del Fiore.

But at length a master-piece was to be painted, and Lippo gave to the young man the divine subject of the Madonna. If Zingaro remembered the smile that had greeted him from the picture at the chapel altar, when hungry and weary he had entered Bologna. He remembered, too, the face of his beloved Annetti.

The work was finished, and the Bolognese thronged to behold it. Loud were the acclamations of the multitude, and with one voice the connoisseurs awarded to the Gipsy the crown of a master in the glorious art. Lippo Dalmassio kissed his forehead and shared in the triumph of his pupil.

When our story of the Gipsy opened, the sun was setting in Naples, and the sun of Il Zingaro's life seemed to have been clouded forever. But the sun arose for him in Bologna, and lighted his path to fame. Again let us look upon Naples, at the hour of the zenith, when the full golden flood of heavenly light is shining upon the Princess Moneschi, and streaming through the high arched casement, upon a group of noble cavaliers and beauteous ladies, who stand before a pictured Madonna in the gorgeous gallery. It is the Madonna of Il Zingaro.

"Send for my painter—for Colantine del Fiore!" cried the Princess Moneschi. "I would have him look upon this wonderful work, and join with us in the meed of praise which is due to him who painted it."

And Colantine stood before the picture, gazing with throbbing heart upon the blessed countenance which smiled so sorrowingly from the almost breathing canvas. Suddenly the old painter started back. "It is she," he cried—"It is my daughter's face! Who—who is the artist?"

A figure stood before him—a proud, majestic form, with eyes of dark wildness, and cloudy hair.

"Art thou the painter?"

"I am."

"And thou art ——"

"Il Zingaro!"

Colantine del Fiore fell upon the Gipsy's breast, and sobbed aloud, clasping the young painter convulsively in his arms. And when at length he released him, it was to resign him to one who was dearer than all this world to Il Zingaro—the star of his life—the original of his Madonna—Annetti, "the Painter's Daughter."

### "French Leave."

The Employe, a Paris paper, has the following story:

One Monday morning a clerk applied to his superior for permission to be absent forty-eight hours on some family affairs, and received an affirmative answer. However, he did not reappear the whole of the week, and no one knew to what cause to attribute his absence. On the following Monday he reappeared at the regular hour. "Well, Monsieur," demanded his superior, "why have you stayed away all the week?" "You, sir," replied the clerk, "gave me permission." "I!" cried the chief; "I gave you leave for forty-eight hours only, and not for six days!" "I beg your pardon, sir," answered the young man, "I have only taken the exact time which you granted me. We work here eight hours a day, but six times eight are forty-eight! I certainly had no occasion to ask your permission for the night, any more than for the hours which I do not owe to the administration." This was logic; but since that day the chief specifies by administrative hours the duration of the leave he grants.

This may be matched by an "eight-hour" story current in the West. The men employed in a printing office declare that the eight-hour system has been adopted there; they "go to work at eight o'clock in the morning and stop at eight at night."

### Short Sketches of Billiardists.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, June 20.]

JOSEPH DION, CHAMPION OF AMERICA.

The playing of Mr. Dion is exceedingly graceful, vigorous, and effective. He is a young man, and his head and features give evidence of intelligence; and, as he moves about the table with an elastic step, one is pleasantly impressed with the harmonies of his physical development. When he prepares to play, he plants his hand firmly and flatly on the table, with a slight movement of the fingers, braces his right foot well back, as if preparing to "guard against infantry," takes in, as it were, in a moment, the complex problem of the situation before him, and, with a slight curl of the lip, and a smile of triumph playing about his features, he delivers the stroke and complacently awaits the result. Mr. Dion is of French descent, a native of Montreal, and speaks French fluently.

PHILIP TIEMAN,

The President of the American Billiard Congress, is a tall, good-looking man, a little inclined to corpulency, making him rather a portly gentleman withal. He has long been known to the billiard world as an accomplished player, and has contributed much to the popularity and scientific progress of the game in this country. Though his execution may lack a little of the precision of Mr. Dion, and a little of the delicacy and steadiness of Mr. John McDevit, perhaps no man in America, if we except Carme, has studied the game more closely, or has a more thorough theoretic knowledge of its artistic beauties. His genial and gentlemanly qualities have gained for him a host of warm friends in Cincinnati, where he has resided for many years, who are ever emulous of his talents, and proud to do him honor in the position he sustains in the "billiard world" of America. Mr. Tieman leaves this morning for Louisville, in company with Mr. Joseph Dion and John McDevit.

JOHN MCDEVIT.

This is a young man not only in years, but in the heralded exploits of the cue. A few years ago he had but a local reputation, and was known as the "Indianapolis Boy," where he resided until quite recently. He is below medium height, slender in stature, and unassuming in manner. The most formidable feature of his game is "nursing"—his dexterity in keeping the balls together—it is his power behind the throne. This accomplishment, involving judgment of force, accuracy and delicacy of touch, is possessed by Mr. McDevit in a degree unequaled perhaps by any man in America. Should a ball be found straying from the others, and departing from its orbit, he sends it spinning about the table, when it returns again with great precision to complete the cluster, and the eloquent music of the balls again begins as he wafts them gently from side to side along the edge of the table.

### The Youth of Our Day.

Where is now our youth? where our old men? We have men boys and boy men. But where are the veritable boys—the boys with eager hearts, throbbing pulses, buoyant spirits, gay hopes, glowing fancies, unreasonable beliefs, and ready faith—the boys with the young thoughts and the young feelings gushing through them like the juices of young life—the boys who hail their stage of existence joyfully, gathering its pleasures, battling its sorrows and venting its impulses, not striving and straining after an unripe knowledge and a forced maturity? Where are now our veritable grey beards—the old men who calmly and quietly enter on their stage of life, assuming its dignities, claiming its privileges, and fulfilling its functions; separating themselves from the turbid notion, the toil and strife of the world, and reposing honorably in the retirement and experience of council; not clinging to the semblance of foregone periods, not envying the energies of youth or the prime of manhood, but keeping alive the memories and feelings of both to ray their declining day with mellow light—the old men who rejoiced to wear their grey hairs as a crown of glory, and stood amid their fellows with their hoary heads, their wise hearts, and brows engraven with the lines of thought like

"The white almond trees full of good days."

Such men may still exist, scattered like old pollards over the levelled face of society; but they are the products, not the result of thy materialism, O Age! The youth which open under thy auspices, and run by their creeds, cannot sow the seeds of such a harvest. The youth formed under thy influences and action will have no growth, will not know the natural processes of maturation—"First the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear." Thy youth will be put up and fashioned like a piece of mechanism, set to work like a steam engine, moving ever by the same hard, heavy material laws—so much speed from so much power, so much knowledge from so much pressure.—*Blackwood.*

The Leavenworth papers announce a thriving trade with Mexico. Scarcely a day passes without witnessing the departure of one or more long trains, each consisting of six to a dozen or fifteen wagons, and each wagon carrying nearly 5,000 pounds freight, hauled by six or eight yoke of cattle. The goods embrace every article known in trade, but principally dry goods, groceries, hardware, clothing, boots and shoes.

PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, LOUISVILLE, KY., June 25, 1866.

SEALED Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 27th inst., for furnishing the following stores for the use of the Subsistence Department of the United States Army, viz:

30 BBLS FLOUR.

The Flour to be ready for delivery in Louisville on or before Saturday, the 30th inst. The Flour must be made wholly from original stock of choice winter wheat, and be equal in all respects to the standard sample at this office. The Flour will be inspected by an Inspector on the part of the United States and compared with the standard sample. No Flour will be accepted which does not pass this inspection. Cooperage must be of the best kind, and every package must be in first-rate shipping order. Each package must be marked with the name and address of the seller and the date of the purchase.

A copy of this advertisement and a slip from a newspaper must be attached to each proposal.

Proposals must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Flour." Payments will be made in United States currency, but no payment will be made to the party until all the stores contracted for by him have been accepted.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals if such a course should be deemed by the undersigned for the interest of the Government.

J. W. BARRIGER, Bvt. Major and C. S., U. S. A.

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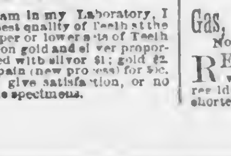
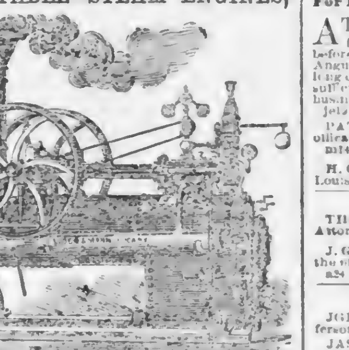
THE Officers, Directors, and Stockholders of this Company are citizens of Kentucky, and the organization is under a perpetual charter, granted by the Legislature of this State. The Company is now prepared to issue LIFE, NON-FORFEITING, ENDOWMENT, AND SHORT-TERM POLICIES on as favorable terms as any good Company in the United States; and as it is REALLY a HOME COMPANY the Directors look with confidence to the people of Kentucky for support. je8 d1m

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT pain by use of Nitrous Oxide, perfectly safe, and leaves no bad effects, by DR. YATES, No. — Second st., between Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. STEAM DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT.



Having introduced steam in my Laboratory, I will be able to make the best quality of Teeth at the following low prices: Upper or lower sets of Teeth $15 to $20. Teeth inserted on gold and silver proportionately low. Teeth filled with silver $1; gold $2. Teeth extracted without pain (new process) for 50c. All work warranted to give satisfaction, or no charge. Call and examine specimens. may14 d3m

WOOD & MANN STEAM ENGINE CO.'S CELEBRATED PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,



From 4 to 35 Horse Power.

Also Portable Saw Mills

We have the oldest, largest, and most complete works in the United States, devoted exclusively to the manufacture of Portable Engines and Saw Mills, which, for simplicity, compactness, power, and economy of fuel, are conceded by experts to be superior to any ever offered to the public.

The great amount of boiler room, fire surface, and cylinder area which we give to the rated horse power make our Engines the most powerful and cheapest in use, and they are adapted to every purpose where power is required.

All sizes constantly on hand or furnished on short notice.

Descriptive circulars, with price list, sent on application.

WOOD & MANN STEAM ENGINE CO., Utica, N. Y.

Branch Office, 96 Maiden Lane, N. Y. City

jul2 d&w6m

Champion

Self-Raking Hand-Raking, Reaping, and Single Mowing Machines.

WE take pleasure in calling the attention of the Farmers to our very superior class of Reapers and Mowers which we have on exhibition at our sales-room, No. 112 West Main, between Third and Fourth streets, Louisville, Ky. We guarantee every Machine, knowing that they will give entire satisfaction upon trial. Do not fail to call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. These Machines excel anything in the market for finish, draft, fine cutting, and durability.

We also have a full assortment of FARMING IMPLEMENTS of the very latest improvements, which we will sell at satisfactory prices.

Do not fail to give us a call or send for Circular.

BRINLY, DODGE, & HARDY.

j11 dim

STEVENS'S PATENT STEAM PACKING.

HAVING purchased the Right for the above Packing for the city of Louisville and county of Jefferson, including the privilege of its use any place, we would inform all parties using STEAM ENGINES that we are now fully prepared to make and supply the same. This packing requires no attention after being placed in the cylinder, dispensing with the use of springs and expanding solely by the steam pressure. It will accommodate itself to inequalities in the cylinder that no other packing will do. We have tested it fully in the past six months, having applied it to many engines, and its use is being generally adopted on the principal railroads, giving in all cases the most perfect satisfaction, and proving itself to be a steam-economizer.

All parties are cautioned against infringements.

AINSLIE, COCHRAN, & CO., Louisville Foundry and Machine Shop.

j9 d3m Corner Tenth and Main sts.

F. W. MERZ, LOUISVILLE ARCHITECTURAL FOUNDRY AND ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS,

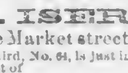
Manufacturer of

IRON FRONTS, COLUMNS, CAPS AND BASES, CORNICES, AND GENERAL BUILDING CASTINGS, IRON RAILINGS, VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, SAFES, BANK AND JAIL WORKS;

Agent for JAMES SARGENT'S Patent Magnetic Bank Locks, Of Rochester, N. Y.

Green st., bet. Second and Third, m9 d3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

DENTAL NOTICE. PRICES REDUCED.



STONE & STANTON, LONG-established, well-known, and reliable Dentists and manufacturers of the new and beautiful life-like ARTIFICIAL TEETH, without seam or crevice, on pure Coralite, surpassing in beauty, comfort, strength, and durability everything in the art of Dentistry, and at one-fourth the usual price of gold. Also superior Vulcanite-Rubber sets from $15 to $60. Fine Gold and Silver sets proportionably low. Teeth and fangs extracted by the new harmless and painless French benumbing application, and every branch of the profession executed in the highest style of the art. A visit solicited and specimens shown. Office No. 172 Fifth street, opposite the Cathedral. m30 dtf

BOOT & SHOE STORE. J. A. ISERT,

SOUTH side Market street, between Second and Third, No. 64, is just in receipt of a general assortment of

Boots & Shoes for Spring & Summer,

Also a choice stock of Ladies' Gaiters and Shoes, and Children's Boots and Shoes, from the best manufacturers East. Special attention given to gentlemen's custom work. Thanking his old customers and the public generally for the liberal support heretofore extended him, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same. Call and examine goods. je21 d1m

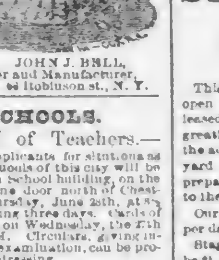
THE LANE & BODLEY PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, Portable Steam Engines, SHINGLE MACHINES, CORNMILLS & SHAFTING, Wood Working Machinery. LANE & BODLEY,

Corner John and Water sts., CINCINNATI.

Applicants for Descriptive Circulars will specify the Machinery they need.

may31 d1y

BURR, ESOPUS, & COLOGNE MILL-STONES, BOLTING-CLOTHS, BELTING, SMUT-MACHINES, HOISTING and LIGHTER SCREWS, IRON PROOF STAFFS, MILL-PICKS, &c. The subscriber can now furnish the above goods, as well as Mill Furnishing Goods generally, of the very best quality, and at lower prices than any other house in the country, as he is importing stock in large quantities for supplying the trade, Millwrights, and Millers, direct.



JOHN J. BELL, Importer and Manufacturer, 64 Robinson st., N. Y.

may26 d3m

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

EXAMINATION of Teachers.—An examination of applicants for situations as teachers in the Public Schools of this city will be held in the Female High School building, on the west side of First street, one door north of Chestnut, commencing on Thursday, June 28th, at 8½ o'clock A. M., and continuing three days. Cards of admission can be obtained on Wednesday, the 27th inst., between 9 and 11 A. M. Circulars, giving information concerning the examination, can be procured by applying to or addressing

D. McPHERSON, Sec'y Board Trustees.

Office in the Female High School building.

j16 dtJune29

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership to conduct a DRY GOODS business at No. 110 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky., under the style and firm of CRUMBAUGH, ANDERSON, & HAMILTON.

J. E. CRUMBAUGH,
L. L. ANDERSON,
W. T. HAMILTON.

Louisville, June 8, 1866.—dtf

Babbitt Metal.

(*Mansfield & Fitzsimmon Brand.*)

HAVING secured the agency for the sale of the above celebrated brand, I am prepared to supply the trade or consumers with a really superior article at much less than the prices usually charged for this metal.

je18 dif H. W. WILKES, 131 Main, near Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.

PHELAN, McGILL, & CO., PRACTICAL Gas, Steam, and Water Pipe Fitters, No. 131½ Fourth st., bet. Jefferson and Green.

REFITTING and Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Old Chandeliers resided and rebronzed. All work done on the shortest notice. j1 d3m

AUGUST ELECTION.

For Marshal of the Louisville City Court.

AT the earnest solicitation of many friends I have consented to place my name before the people for their suffrages at the ensuing August election for the office of City Marshal. My long connection with the municipal authorities is a sufficient guarantee of my ability to transact the business of that office should I be elected.

je12 dte ALEX. GILMORE.

PAT DILLON is a candidate for re-election to the office of City Marshal at the coming election. m14 dte*

H. C. RUSSELL is a candidate for Marshal of the Louisville City Court. m15 dte*

For County Attorney.

THOMAS R. BAIRD is a candidate for County Attorney at the August election. m26 dte*

J. G. WILSON is a candidate for re-election to the office of County Attorney for Jefferson county. a26 dte

For Jailer of Jefferson County.

JOHN A. BAIRD is a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county at the August election. j14 dte*

JAS. A. REASOR is a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county at the ensuing August election. j4 dte

E. W. CANNON is a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county at the ensuing August election. m16 dte*

Messrs. Editors Louisville Journal: Please announce IKE BATMAN as a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county at the ensuing August election, and oblige [a1 dte] MANY VOTERS.

CHAS. A. POWELL is a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county at the next August election. a2 dte*

JOHN SHAW is a candidate for Jailer at the ensuing August election. m29 dte*

We are authorized to announce M. J. SCHMITT as a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county at the next August election. m26 dte

JAS. C. GILL, the present Coroner, is a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county. m13 dte

We are authorized to announce W. K. THOMAS as a candidate for re-election for Jailer at the August election. m13 dte

W. A. RONALD is a candidate for the office of Jailer of Jefferson county at the ensuing August election. m29 dte*

WM. J. ROBARDS is a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county at the August election. je dte*

For Judge of Court of Appeals.

COL. W. R. RILEY is a candidate for Appellate Judge in the Third District at the August election, 1866. m14 dte

We are authorized to announce Hon. THOMAS A. MARSHALL a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals in this Appellate District. m26 dte

We are authorized to announce Hon. F. H. LESLIE, of Glasgow, a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals in this Appellate District. m12 dte

To the voters of the Third Appellate District of Kentucky: I am a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals at the next August election.

m17 dte CHAS. G. WINTERSMITH.

For Sheriff of Jefferson County.

J. WASH. DAVIS is a candidate for Sheriff at the August election. a16 dte

THOMAS SHANKS, the present Deputy, is candidate for Sheriff at the August election. m6 dte

J. BE. GALLBREATH is a candidate for Sheriff of Jefferson county at the ensuing August election. m11 dte*

For Assessor of Jefferson County.

WM. H. WATTS is a candidate for Assessor of Jefferson county, including the city of Louisville, at the ensuing August election. a3 dte*

For Clerk of Jefferson County Court.

WM. PRESTON JOHNSTON is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court. m21 dte*

We are authorized to announce Major WILLIAM P. McDOWELL a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Jefferson county. m17 dte

T. JACK CONN is a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Jefferson County Court. m26 d&wte*

BRENT HOPKINS is a candidate for the office of Clerk of Jefferson County Court. a3 dte

For Judge of the City Court.

We are authorized to announce Judge JAMES P. HARRISON, the present incumbent, as a candidate for City Judge at the ensuing August election. a11 dte

J. B. PILCHER is a candidate for Judge of the Police Court at the ensuing August election. m26 dte

R. S. CRAIG is a candidate for Judge of the City Court of Louisville. a5 dte*

For Clerk of City Court.

I am a candidate for the office of City Court Clerk. All I ask is that every voter will consider my claims. j2 dte WILL. W. TWYMAN.

LEE CHAMBERS is a candidate for Clerk of the City Court at the next August election. ap11 dte*

WILL HORAN is a candidate for Clerk of the City Court at the approaching August election. m9 dte*

J. M. VAUGHAN is a candidate for Clerk of the City Court at the August election. a19 dte

PAT. H. BLAND is a candidate for Clerk of the City Court at the August election. a16 dte

WM. W. TWYMAN is a candidate for Clerk of the City Court. a3 dte

Major. W. S. D. MEGOWAN is a candidate for Clerk of the City Court at the August election. a3 dte*

PHIL. TOMPPERT, Jr., is a candidate for re-election for Clerk of the City Court at the ensuing August election. m31 dte

J. P. ROGERS is a candidate for Clerk of the City Court. Election in August. fa dte

For Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

R. R. BOLLING is a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals at the August election. d23 d&wte

I am a Union candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. I have had many years experience as Clerk, and have the legal certificate of qualification necessary. For the Union at all hazards, and for the Constitution as amended.

j22 deodte JOHN SEATON, Greenup co., Ky.

For County Coroner.

R. B. RANDOLPH is a candidate for Coroner of Jefferson county at the ensuing August election. je4 dte*

STUARD CHAPPELL is a candidate for Coroner of Jefferson county. m23 dte*

WM. HINES, the old Undertaker, is a candidate for Coroner of Jefferson county. m18 dte*

DICK MOORE is a candidate for Coroner at the August election. m1 dtf

C. C. GREEN is a candidate for Coroner at the August election. ap19 dte

HENRY B. GREEN is a candidate for Coroner at the August election. m24 dte

For Judge of County Court.

We are authorized to announce JOHN JOYES as a candidate for the office of Judge of the County Court of Jefferson county. a17 dte

We are authorized to announce EDWARD GARLAND as a candidate for the office of Judge of Jefferson County Court at the next August election. a14 dte

We are authorized to announce W. R. HOKE as a candidate for Judge of the Jefferson County Court. a16 dte

Hon. ANDREW MONROE is a candidate for re-election as Judge of Jefferson County Court. m21 dte*

COMMISSION, &C.

A. O. BRANNIN. R. H. SUMMERS. JNO. E. BRANNIN.

BRANNIN, SUMMERS & CO., GENERAL Commission and Supply MERCHANTS.

Agents for SUMMERS & BRANNINS, New Orleans, and O. K. KING & CO., New York, for whom they make advances on consignments, which can be held here, at New Orleans, or New York. a17 d3m

SUMMERS & BRANNINS, Cotton Factors AND General Commission Merchants, No. 136 GRAVIER STREET, New Orleans.

Advances made on consignments to us by our Louisville house, BRANNIN, SUMMERS & CO. a11 d3m

BRIEN & CARRERE, Commission Merchants, NEW YORK.

CONSIGNMENTS of any description of Produce, or orders for purchase of same, or any business appertaining to a General Commission house, as also consignments or orders to our friends abroad, where we have extensive connections, are solicited. Particulars of all markets will be given upon inquiry, and advances made upon business intrusted to us or our friends.

CARRERE & CO., Commission Merchants, New Orleans.

mar8 d6m

PROFESSIONAL.

WM. PRESTON JOHNSTON, Attorney at Law, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Office No. 85 Fifth street, east side, between Market and Main. mr26 d3m

SUMMER RESORT

BEDFORD SPRINGS.

This old and well-known watering place is now open for the reception of visitors, having been leased by the undersigned for a term of years; greatly enlarged and improved since last season by the addition of more rooms and enlargement of the yard and pleasure-grounds. The proprietors are prepared to offer every convenience and comfort to their guests.

Our terms will be as follows: Per week, $12 or $2 per day; Children and Servants half price.

Stage fare (daily) from Jericho to the Springs will be $1 50 out. Persons on arriving at Jericho will call for J. Bowling & Co.'s line, which will be in readiness for all trains. HUNT & BAKER, Proprietors.

N. B.—One of the proprietors (Dr. Hunt) being an excellent physician, visitors can rely on medical attentions when required.

Bedford, Ky., June 1, 1866. j2 dif

XX & XXX ALE,

Pale, Amber, Cream, Champagne, AND STOCK ALE.

WE have a large quantity of pure Stock Ale, in bbls and half bbls, which we invite the public to try samples of before purchasing.

WM. PADDON & SON, City Brewery,

Sixth st., west side, bet. Main and Water,

m15 d3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

RAILROADS.

BROAD GAUGE SHORT LINE BETWEEN Louisville and the East, THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

Direct Connections via Cincinnati and Indianapolis FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PITTSBURG, PHILADELPHIA, AND ALL THE EASTERN CITIES.

This is the only direct route to the Oil Regions of Pennsylvania.

Connections are made with the Jeffersonville and Ohio and Mississippi Railroad via Seymour, Jeffersonville and Indianapolis and Col. Railroad via Urbana or Galion; Louisville and Lexington and Kentucky Central Railroad via Cincinnati; United States Mail Line Steamers via Cincinnati.

TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY.

Passengers by the Broad Gauge Railway secure wide and comfortable cars, quick time, and sure connections.

State Rooms, Through Tickets and Baggage Checks can be procured at A. & G. W. Railway office, Louisville, southwest corner Main and Third streets, No. 23 Fourth street, and at all the principal Railroad and Steamboat offices in Louisville and the South. D. McLAREN, Gen. Sup't,

E. F. FULLER, General Ticket Agent.
S. S. PARKER, Ticket Agent.
WM. COLLIER, Ticket and Freight Agent,
o25 No. 23 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.

Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co.

Change of Time.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, June 4, 1866, trains will run as follows:

7:00 A. M. Daily Mail and Passenger Trains for Nashville, Bowling Green and Clarksville, connecting with stages at Cave City for Glasgow, Mammoth Cave, and the oil regions of Kentucky, at Nashville with trains on the Nashville and Decatur road for Corinth, Mobile, Grand Junction, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans, with trains on the Nashville and Chattanooga road for Chattanooga, Knoxville, Lynchburg, Atlanta, Augusta, Montgomery, and points Southeast.

7:00 A. M. Daily (except Sundays) Mail and Express Train for Stanford, Lebanon, and all intermediate Stations, connecting with stages at Lebanon for Springfield, Columbia, and Campbellsville, at Nicholasville to Perryville and Harrodsburg; at Danville Station for Middleburg, Liberty, Hustonville, at Stanford for Nicholasville, via Lancaster, Bryantsville, Camp Robinson, to Crab Orchard, Somerset, Mt. Vernon, Waynesburg, and Monticello.

4:00 P. M. Bardstown Accommodation Train daily (except Sundays) for Bardstown and all intermediate Stations.

7:00 P. M. Daily Express Passenger Train for Nashville, making close connections with trains on the Nashville and Chattanooga road for Chattanooga, Knoxville, Atlanta, Augusta, Montgomery, and points Southeast with trains on the Nashville and Decatur road for Decatur and Huntsville.

New and comfortable sleeping-cars attached to night trains.

Call for Through Tickets and get Baggage checked at the Louisville Transfer Co.'s Office, on south side Main street, between First and Second streets, at the Railroad Ticket Office, under the Louisville Hotel, or at the Depot, corner Ninth and Broadway.

Passengers for stations between Louisville and Lebanon Junction will take the 7:00 A. M. Train for points between Louisville and Bardstown Junction, take either the 7:00 A. M. or the 4:00 P. M. trains. The 7:00 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. trains will not stop between Louisville and Lebanon Junction only for through passengers, except on Sundays.

a3 ALBERT FINK, General Superintendent.

NEW RUNNING ARRANGEMENT ON THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

THREE DAILY TRAINS

LEAVE Jeffersonville, opposite Louisville, as follows:

7:00 A. M. Morning Express for Chicago, St. Louis, Cairo, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and all points West, North, and Northwest.

2:15 P. M. Daily (except Sundays), makes direct connections as follows:

AT INDIANAPOLIS

For Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Washington City, and all points East and Northeast.

For Chicago, Detroit, and all points in the North and Northwest.

For Cairo, St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, St. Joseph, &c.

9:30 P. M. Daily (Saturdays excepted), making direct connections as follows:

AT SEYMOUR:

For St. Louis, Cairo, St. Joseph, and all points West.

AT INDIANAPOLIS:

For all Eastern and Northeastern cities.
For Toledo, Detroit, &c.
For Chicago and Northwestern and Western cities.

Passengers by taking this route avoid a disagreeable and dusty OMNIBUS RIDE OF FIVE MILES.

This route is 60 MILES SHORTER, and passengers save 12 HOURS in time over any and all other routes to Chicago and the Northwest.

THIS IS THE ONLY DIRECT ALL RAIL ROUTE TO EASTERN CITIES.

Passengers should EXAMINE THEIR TICKETS CAREFULLY to see that they read "JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD."

Any information can be obtained or Tickets purchased at the office of the Company, SOUTHEAST corner of Main and Third streets, Louisville, Ky., or at the Railroad Depot, Jeffersonville.

Fare always as low as by any other route.

a19 JAS. FERRIER, General Ticket Agent.

Louisville New Albany, and Chicago Railroad.

TWO daily trains leave New ALBANY, OPPOSITE LOUISVILLE—

9:30 A. M. Chicago Express, daily, Sundays excepted, making direct connection at Michell for St. Louis, Cairo, Evansville, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Kansas City, and all points West, also at Green Castle and Lafayette for Terre Haute, Mattoon, Alton, Decatur, Springfield, Danville, Quincy, and all points in Central Illinois, and at Michigan City, for Detroit, Chicago, and points Northwest.

9:30 P. M. St. Louis and Cairo Night Express, daily, making direct connections for all points West and Northwest, and for Cincinnati and all Eastern cities.

Only one change of cars to St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Baggage checked through from the Hotels.

For further information and through tickets apply at the office of the Company, southwest corner Main and Third streets, Louisville, Ky. Office open Sundays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

S. S. PARKER, Agent.

B. F. MASTEN, Superintendent. s10 dtf

HOTELS.

U. S. HOTEL, Louisville, Ky.

(Most centrally located),

HAS UNDERGONE THOROUGH REPAIR

STOCKTON, LEARY, & CO.

JOHN T. COX, Chief Clerk. may3 dtf

ORMSBY HOUSE

Main st., between Fourth and Fifth, LOUISVILLE, KY.

The only house in the city kept on the European plan. Rooms and Meals furnished at moderate rates. Day boarders solicited. Bill of fare 25 per cent. less than any other first-class house in the city. a11 d3m

HEINSOHN, ALLEN & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Fine-cut Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO, LOUISVILLE, KY.

| Chewing Brands. | Smoking Brands. |
|---|---|
| Sunny South, | Premium, |
| Mount Vernon, | Meerschaum, |
| Gold Dust, | Minneaaha, |
| People's Choice. | Continental, |
| | Old Kentuck. |

These goods may be found in the hands of all the principal Wholesale Grocers and Tobacconists. a14 d6m

Proposals for Furnishing Corn Meal.

OFFICE SUPERVISING COMMISSARY, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE, NASHVILLE, TENN., June 21, 1866.

SEALED Proposals, in duplicate, will be received until Tuesday, July 31, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS OF CORN MEAL, OF GOOD QUALITY, to be delivered free of charge, on the 15th of July, at Eaton Depot, or such other point in the city of Nashville as may be designated by the undersigned. The barrels to be sound, clean packages, either new or second-hand, (to be specified in the bid,) well coopered and head-lined, all old marks to be obliterated, and each package to be plainly marked with the contents, net weight, date of delivery, name of contractor and his place of business, (name of city or town,) and the words "U. S. Sub. Department." The cost of the package to be included in the price named. The Meal to be inspected by the Board of Trade Inspector, and duplicate inspection certificate furnished, and to be re-weighed at the expense of the contractor if required by the undersigned.

Samples of the Meal, in strong pasteboard or tin boxes, with the name of the bidder written on it, must accompany each bid.

Payment to be made in sight drafts on New York City, when the whole is delivered.

Each bid to be accompanied by the guaranty of two responsible persons that the bidder, if the contract should be awarded to him, will fulfil the same in accordance with his proposal.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Corn Meal," and addressed to the undersigned.

M. P. SMALL, Bvt. Col. and C. S., U. S. A.

je25 dtJuly1

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.,

LOUISVILLE, June 19, 1866.

THE Coupons due July 1st of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at this office on and after the 13th inst. j18 d18 W. RANNEY, Sec'y.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

Conducted by the Spanish Government.

$360,000 in Gold Drawn Every 17 Days.

Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver; also for all Government Securities. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall st., New York. fe4 d1y

MEDICAL.

DR. GATES' Private Medical Dispensary.

Established for the Treatment and cure of Venereal and Sexual Diseases, Spermatorrhea, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Syphilis, Female Diseases, &c., speedily and permanently cured without the use of mercury.

Consultation free and confidential. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Secrecy inviolable.

Best quality of French Male Safes for sale. Price 50 cents each, or $4 per dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

TO THE LADIES—We are agents for Mad. Caprani's Female Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for all female diseases, such as Irregularities, Obstruction of the Menses, Whites, &c. Price by mail $1 and one postage stamp.

CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken during pregnancy, as they are sure to produce miscarriage.

Also for M. La Croix's French Preventative Powder for the prevention of Conception. One box will last for years. Price by mail $3 and two postage stamps.

Office hours 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 8 A. M. to 12 M.

Circulars free, either in office or by mail.

DRS. H. G. MILLER & CO.,

N. E. corner Third and Market sts., up stairs. a26 d3m

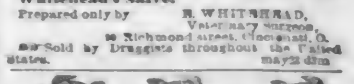
WHITEHEAD'S Celebrated Remedies for Horses.

AFTER an extensive veterinary practice of over thirty years, in which all these Remedies have been used with unequaled success, I have determined to offer them to the public in a form and at prices within the reach of all and to enable EVERY HORSE-OWNER TO BE HIS OWN HORSE DOCTOR. A trial of these Medicines, with attention to the directions, is all I ask, and will guarantee satisfaction. Send for circular describing the benefits.

Whitehead's Condition Powders.
Whitehead's Cough Powders.
Whitehead's Colic Drinks.
Whitehead's Fever Drinks.
Whitehead's Stimulating Liniment.
Whitehead's Nerve and Bone Liniment.
Whitehead's Salve.

Prepared only by R. WHITEHEAD, Veterinary Surgeon, 89 Richmond street, Cincinnati, O.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. may22 d3m



SECOND ARRIVAL OF Green Sea Turtle AT THE ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT, Fifth St., bet. Main and Market.

Just received by the steamboat Indiana, only six days out from New Orleans, two of the finest GREEN SEA TURTLES ever brought to this market, and which we will prepare in soup or steaks at a moment's notice. All other luxuries the season affords we have always on hand. C. C. RUFER & CO., Proprietors.

N. B.—Families can be supplied with Turtle Soup or Steaks at any and all times.

C. C. Rufer & Co. Agents for Blue Lick Water, of which we always have a supply. m15 d

GRAHAM, DORSETT, & CO., (Successors to HAWES, GRAHAM, & Co.) IMPORTERS OF Rosewood and Mahogany, Nos. 174, 176, and 178 Center Street, N. Y.

KEEP Constantly on Hand the most extensive variety of Finely-figured Foreign and Domestic Woods to be found in the United States, in LOGS, PLANKS, BOARDS, AND VENEERS, Suitable for *Cabinet, Piano, and Billiard-table Manufacturers and Car-builders; also Mahogany and Spanish Cedar Coffin Stuff.*

In connection with our business, we have a large Saw-mill, and the most celebrated Veneer Cutting machine, which enables us to fill all orders intrusted to with promptness. ja8 d6m*

KOHLHEPP'S EXCHANGE

(LATE GEO. NUERNBERGER'S SALOON)

No. 236 Main st., near Louisville Hotel,

WILL BE OPENED BY JOHN KOHLHEPP, Late of Walker's Exchange,

THIS DAY, MAY 1, 1866.

Due notice will be given of the opening of The Restaurant

To be connected with this magnificent new establishment. may1 dtf

Ladies Desiring a Smooth, Clear and BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION USE BLOOM OF YOUTH GENUINE PREPARED ONLY BY GEORGE W. LAIRD.

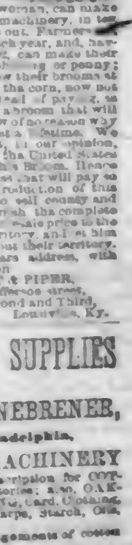
Ladies should use this delightful toilet article. It has no equal for preserving and beautifying the complexion and skin. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Depot 74 Fulton st., New York.

First of the Season. VENISON, Soft Shell Crabs, AND WOODCOCK AT WALKER'S EXCHANGE.

Third street, between Main and Market. j14 dtf

WE WISH TO CALL the attention of every gentleman and lady who is willing to advance with the age in which they live to the simple article of a Broom known as POWERS'S PATENT PERPETUAL Broom. Every one knows the unlimited demand for this useful article, and, among the many advantages which we claim for this Broom, the principal ones are its durability and the cheapness, ease, and dispatch with which it may at any time be renewed, and therefore its practical economy. Any gentleman or lady, man or woman, can make a perfect broom, without any machinery, in ten minutes, and renew it as it wears out. Farmers can raise a few bills of broom-corn each year, and, having purchased one broom for 92, can make their own without the expense of a shilling or penny; and in the cities people may renew their brooms at pleasure for the simple price of the corn, now but more than 5 cents or 10 cents, instead of paying, as they now do, from 40 to 80 cents for a broom that will not wear near as long and every one of no reason why a band and fixtures may not last a lifetime. We will here state, in all candor, that, in our opinion, there is not one single article in the United States that meets with so ready sale as this Broom. Hence we claim that there is a large profit as the sale and introduction of this valuable article. We propose to sell county and State rights. Then we will furnish the complete Broom or the skeleton at our wholesale price to the person or persons purchasing territory, and let him or them the article throughout their territory. For circular and full particulars address, with stamp, the undersigned, or call on



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DEALERS IN MACHINERY and supplies of every description for COTTON and WOOLEN manufactories; also, OAK-TANNED LEATHER BELTING, Card Clothing, Cotton and Woolen Yarns, Warps, Starch, Oils, Dye-stuffs, &c., &c.

Advances made on consignments of cotton and woolen yarns.

Orders solicited, which shall receive prompt attention. WM. MILLWARD, mays d3m D. S. WINEBRENER.

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There is less waste. The same number will build a larger wall. They will make a dryer house. It is believed they will last twice as long as other brick. They make a smoother front.

These are some of the advantages—and they cannot be denied—of the Brick made at the STEAM BRICK WORKS, Tenth, between Broadway and Kentucky.

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